THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CONFEDERACY.

A Late but Important Statistical Announcement—What were the Losses of the Rebels by the War.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1868.—General S. Cooper, Alexandria, Virginia—Dear Sir:—You will please excuse the liberty which I take in trespassing upon your valuable time. I have recently been preparing for the Southern Historical Society a paper upon the losses of the Confederate army, from battle, wounds, and disease, during the civil war 1861–5. The following general results of my investigation are most respectfully submitted to you for examination and criticism:—

KILLED, WOUNDED, AND PRISONERS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY DURING THE WAR, 1861-'65.

Year.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Prisoners.*
1861	1,815	4,035	2,772
1862	18,582	68,659	48,300
1863	11,806	51,313	71,211
1864-5	22,000	70,000	80,000
Total	53,773	194,026	202,283

If the deaths from disease be added, the sum total will represent the entire loss.

The returns of the field and general hospitals are known for 1861 and 1862.

Confederates killed in battle, 1861-2	19,897
Deaths caused by wounds in field hospitals	1,623
Deaths caused by wounds in general hospitals	2,618
Deaths caused by disease in field hospitals	14,597
Deaths caused by disease in general hospitals	16,741
Total deaths in the C. S. A., 1861-2	55,476
Total wounded in C. S. A., 1861-2	72,713
Total prisoners in C. S. A., 1861-2	51,072
Total discharged in C. S. A., 1861-2	16,940
Total wounded, prisoners, and discharged in 1861-2	140,725

If it be fair to assume that the total mortality of 1863-4 was fully equal to that of 1862, then the total deaths in the Confederate Army, 1861-5, was at least 160,000, exclusive of the deaths in Northern prisons, which would swell the number to near 185,000; and if the deaths amongst the discharged for wounds and diseases, and amongst the sick and wounded on furlough, be added, the grand total of deaths in the Confederate Army, during the entire war, did not fall far short of 200,000.

According to this calculation, the deaths from disease were about three times as numerous as those resulting from the casualties of battle.

The available Confederate force capable of active service in the field did not, during the entire war, exceed six hundred thousand (600,000) men. Of this number not more than four hundred thousand (400,000) were enrolled at any one time; and the Confederate States never had in the field more than two hundred thousand (200,000) men capable of bearing arms at any one time, exclusive of sick, wounded, and disabled.

If the preceding calculation be correct, we have the following figures, illustrating the losses of the Confederate armies during the war:

Confederate forces actively engaged, 1861-5	600,000
Total deaths in C. S. A.	200,000
Losses of C. S. A. in prisoners, 1861-5, which may be considered as total losses, on account of the policy of non-exchange by the United States	200,000
Losses of C. S. A. by discharges, disability, and desertion	100,000

If this calculation, which is given only as an approximation, be correct, one-third of all the men actively engaged on the Confederate side were either killed outright upon the field or died of disease and wounds; another third of the entire number were captured and held for an indefinite period in Northern prisons; and of the remaining 400,000 at least one-half were lost to the service by discharges and desertion.

At the close of the war the available force of the Confederate States numbered scarcely 100,000 effective men. The resolution, unsurpassed bravery, and skill with which the Confederate leaders conducted this contest are shown by the fact that out of 600,000 men in the field about 500,000 were lost to the service. At the close of the war the 100,000 Confederates were opposed to one million (1,000,000) Federal troops.

Your approval or disapproval of this calculation is most respectfully solicited. The distinguished ability with which you discharged the responsible and arduous duties of Adjutant-General of the Confederate army qualifies you, above every other officer of the late Confederate States, to decide how far such calculations may approach to accuracy.

With great respect and the highest esteem, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer Southern Historical Society, Professor Chemistry Medical Department University of Louisiana.

SENSATIONS.

Matters of Love, Divorce, and Superstition.

—Under the head of "Divorce Extraordinary," the Weston (Platte county) *Landmark*, of the 10th ultimo, omitting the names of the parties, gives the following:—"We have just learned that an old gentleman, aged ninety-four years, and his wife, aged eighty-seven, residents of Fettis township, after living together for seventy years, concluded the other day to dissolve their marital relation. They made an equal division of their property and went separate ways. A more remarkable divorce case is seldom heard of."

—A most delightful sensation was nipped in the bud the other night. A lovely and charming blonde of Oxford, England, whose father was cruelly obdurate, had nearly escaped through the window to join her anxious sweetheart, who had arranged everything for an immediate wedding. As she put her delicate foot through the window upon the first round of the ladder, alas! alas! her crinoline caught upon the bell-handle by the fireplace, and the poor girl, unable to advance or retreat, was detained until a chambermaid accidentally entered the room and released her from her perilous position. Of course the bell created an alarm, which rendered elopement impossible.

—The inhabitants of Airdrie (Scotland) have during the past week been much exercised by a rumor that a ghost was in the habit of nightly haunting Chapel street and its vicinity. Various reports were circulated as to the affair—some affirming that the ghost had come out of Chapel street churchyard, having been forced therefrom by the overcrowding that prevails there; while others confidently stated that it was merely a silly prank. One night lately a young woman was proceeding home, and had reached a dark part of the street, when she met the ghostly apparition, which was a tall figure with a black face, and habited in a white garment, which had a luminous appearance. She was so overcome that she fainted away. The girl's mother, looking out of the window of her house, also saw the ghost going down Wellington street, and got such a fright that she took to her bed, and, we understand, is still ill. Three young men who had heard of these circumstances went out for the purpose of meeting the ghost and punishing it. Their wish was gratified, but a sight of the fearful spectacle, as one of them termed it, proved too much for their courage, and they ran away. One Monday night the ghost proceeded to a brickfield in the vicinity for the purpose of obtaining a light for his pipe at one of the kilns there, being evidently human enough to partake of the fragrant weed. While enjoying his smoke he was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of some of the workmen, who, seeing his strange guise, seized him and demanded his name. The ghost proved to be a tall man, with his face covered with a black mask, and himself wrapped up in a white sheet. He refused to tell them his name, but stated that he was doing it for a wager, at the same time begging to be released. The men took pity on him and let him off, and Chapel street has since been freed of his presence. It is certainly to be regretted that the men did not detain the ghost for a night in a police-cell, when the infliction of a smart fine in the morning would have made him hesitate the next time he was inclined to repeat his foolish and cruel pranks.

THE BROOKS ASSASSINATION.

True Bills Found by the Grand Jury.

This morning the Grand Jury found true bills against Hugh Maher, or Marra, Neil M'Laughlin, and James Dougherty, on the charge of committing the late aggravated assault on Detective Brooks.

Two of the foregoing gentry have been engaged in enjoying themselves at the different watering-places, Coney Island being the last favored place of their resort, from which they were preparing to take their departure when arrested. Our officials were in constant communication with those of New York, and the arrest is due to the activity and incessant vigilance of both.

Requisitions will be at once forwarded for the two men arrested, and the third one is already in custody in this city. The testimony against the man who drove the carriage is forcible and decided, and the public will rejoice to learn that the arrests have been made.

THE CHESNUT ST. BRIDGE TRAGEDY.

The Murderer in Custody—An Important Witness in Arrest.

At a late hour on Saturday night John Hughes was cruelly murdered on the Chesnut Street Bridge, while on his way home from the glass works at which he was employed, in West Philadelphia. Several arrests were made on Sunday by the detectives, and among the number was a young man by the name of Edward Smith.

On being questioned he denied any knowledge of the affair, and also denied having anything to do with the larceny of a shawl from a colored woman on the bridge, on which charge he had been principally arrested. However, Chief Kelly has been hard at work, and this morning secured an important witness in the shape of John Conway, a companion of Smith. He was questioned closely, and being hard pressed admitted that Smith and Hughes had a scuffle, the former striking first. Hughes, he says, then replied with a blow, when Smith drew a knife and plunged it into the breast of Hughes, who fell.

Smith then called Conway, and together they left the bridge, went to Market street, and returned to the bridge; Smith walked up to the dead body of Hughes, and feeling the pulse said he was dead; Conway said, "Yes, and you did it;" Smith answered, "I know I did, but for God's sake don't tell on me." Conway then advised Smith to throw the knife away, which he said he had already done. Conway is now in custody.

FISK, JR.

He Makes an Important Statement—How the Scheme to Raise Gold was Concocted.

ERIE RAILROAD CO., COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1869.—*To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun.*—Dear Sir:—There seems to be no longer any doubt that Mr. A. R. Corbin, brother-in-law of President Grant, has stated to your reporter that he did not associate with such men as myself; that I had not been to his house since last summer; that he had never communicated with me respecting gold operations; and that Mr. Grant would not hold an interview with any such man as myself.

These statements make it necessary for me to state that Mr. Corbin has constantly associated with me; that I have been in his house repeatedly since last summer; that I visited him on the very afternoon of the day on which he made these statements; and that he spent more than hour with me in the Erie Railway office on the afternoon of Saturday, September 25, the day after the gold panic.

It is further proper for me to say that Mr. Corbin has been a party in interest with us, and others whose names it is not now necessary to mention, in the recent gold speculation, and that he has constantly communicated with me respecting this gold speculation.

In fact, Mr. Corbin was in this speculation long before I was. It had been organized and carried on by him and other gentlemen for some weeks before I knew of its existence. He is entitled to almost the entire credit of originating the grand scheme for advancing the price of gold, and I willingly disclaim in his favor the honor—so kindly imputed to me by the press in general—of having devised this bold and brilliant operation.

It was the fruit of Mr. Corbin's own suggestive mind; and long before I knew anything of it, Mr. Corbin's representations concerning the powerful influence which he could bring to bear in favor of the speculation had enlisted in his support other gentlemen of means and capacity; and it is only just to say that Mr. Corbin's assurances on this point were fully carried out up to the 23d of September.

As to the remaining point of Mr. Corbin's statements, it is sufficient to refer to the Associated Press despatch from Washington this morning, by which it will be seen that General Grant speaks freely of an interview which he had with me on my boat last summer, and which was exceedingly pleasant on both sides.

I enclose you a few affidavits, which will give you further information concerning this matter.

I remain your obedient servant,

JAMES FISK, JR.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The week opened without excitement on the street. No more failures were reported to-day, although there was considerable buying and selling under the rule for the account of firms whose suspension has been already announced. The stock market was in the main strong, but dull. The Vanderbilt stocks were weak and went off about two per cent., recovering partially towards the close of the day. The signs are that the cliques are again forming among themselves after the recent shipwreck of everything like a speculative combination. The outside public are still afraid to enter the market, or too poor to do so, and hence the prevailing dullness. In the afternoon Lake Shore took an upward turn to 85¾ on the announcement that the directors had selected George B. Ely for Treasurer in place of Legrand Lockwood. Mr. Ely was formerly Treasurer of the Cleveland, Ashtabula, and Paynesville R. R way, the nucleus of the Lake Shore consolidated lines. This buoyancy was followed by a reaction, when it was stated that the investigation of the treasurership showed an indebtedness to the company from Mr. Lockwood of nearly two millions of dollars, which amount would be reduced, it was thought, by drawbacks and by Mr. Lockwood's ability to pay fifty cents on the dollar to six or seven hundred thousand dollars. The election of Mr. Ely instead of Mr. Banker gives color to a report that Jay Gould and Daniel Drew have united to render assistance to Lockwood & Co., for the purpose of putting them in operation again. This will explain the sudden change of front on the part of the Vanderbilt party last week. The Erie party seem determined on getting the Lake Shore road in furtherance of their plan of a through route to Chicago. Hence their anxiety to prevent the eventual winding up of Lockwood & Co., which would throw the stock into the Commodore's hands. On the other hand, the directors of the Lake Shore, who assembled to-day, are very conservative in their policy, and, while ambitious of a through line, are apprehensive of ill results should they affiliate too closely with the Erie party. So stands the matter for the present. The stock market was heavy in its tendency, but was sustained by the easy condition of the money market, where the rate on call was seven per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals up to within a few minutes of 3 o'clock, when there was a pressure to lend at 6 per cent. The Government market was subjected to the depressing influence of large sales by the foreign bankers, and prices on the leading issues fell off about three-quarters per cent.

"The dealings in gold were on a diminished scale, and the price underwent a decline to 128⅛, under the absence of any speculative feeling for a rise as well as the expected arrivals of specie from abroad, one instalment to the extent of $1,170,000 coming by the City of Brooklyn to-day. The Gold Exchange Bank case will be heard to-day. An injunction similar to that served upon the Stock Exchange was served on the Gold Exchange yesterday, forbidding the buying or selling of gold under the rule. The range of the market was as follows:—

10 A. M.	130	2 P. M.	129⅛
11 A. M.	129⅝	3 P. M.	129
12 M.	129⅛	4 P. M.	128⅝
1 P. M.	129⅛	5 P. M.	128⅝

"Loans of cash gold were made at seven to five per cent. for carrying, with a late and exceptional transaction at flat for borrowing.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE OCTOBER DELUGE.

Disastrous Effects of the Flood in the Lehigh Valley—The Scene at Bethlehem—Railroad Traffic Stopped—The Losses Incurred by Overflows.

GENERAL NEWS.

FROM THE STATE.

The Losses by the Freshet in Bethlehem.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 5.—The following are among the losses by the freshet:—

Knauz & Booshek, merchants, $1500; Borhek, Nauz & Miksch, lumber and coal dealers, $1500; H. M. Fetter's hotel, $500; Pennsylvania House, $500; John Groman, sand dealer, $500; Levi Ott, lumber and coal dealer, loss about $3000; Lehigh Zinc Company's Works, $1500—about 400 tons of coal washed away; Henry Myer's saloon, loss $200; G. T. Horney, stable swept away, loss $1000, residence damaged, $700; C. F. Beckle's foundry and machine shop, loss estimated at $3000—office carried a quarter of a mile.

The New street bridge had one span swept away; loss, $700. Doster & Sons' factory, a loss of about $4000. Taylor's saw mill, loss about $5000. Bethlehem Rolling Mill, loss cannot be estimated, not less than $5000.

No trains are running on the Lehigh Valley or Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.

The Storm at Bethlehem—Its Violence in the Lehigh Valley—The River Twenty Feet Above Low Water Mark—Damage to Property—Buildings Submerged—Destruction to Railroads.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

BETHLEHEM, Oct. 5.—The rain storm which commenced here on Saturday afternoon seems to have extended in all directions, and was particularly heavy and violent in the Lehigh Valley. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it had attained its highest, being twenty feet above low water mark, and within fifteen inches of the high water mark of 1862.

That portion of Bethlehem between the Lehigh river and Monocacy creek is under water. The Pennsylvania House and Fetter's Hotel are very much damaged. The bridges at this point have sustained but little damage. An immense amount of valuable lumber was swept away from here. The water is into the Bethlehem Iron Works. It ran into the furnaces at Allentown at noon. The Crane Iron Works at Catasauqua are inundated, and the loss is very great. Weissport is completely inundated. The beautiful iron bridge opposite the Mansion House, at Mauch Chunk, was swept down the stream.

At 9 A. M. thirty-seven coal barges went over the dam at that point, and all are a complete wreck. Broadway there is entirely under water, and several houses were washed into the stream. The booms at White Haven are all broken, and great rafts of timber are floating down. The loss to lumbermen at White Haven is very heavy. The Lehigh Valley Railroad at Catasauqua is washed.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad sustains the heaviest damage, being washed away at many points between White Haven and Bethlehem. The canal is washed east of the town, and the loss is great. Telegraphic communications are all destroyed north of Catasauqua.

Robbery at Reading.

READING, Oct. 5.—The jewelry store of C. D. Buck was entered during last night, and robbed of over $500 worth of goods. The burglary is supposed to have been induced by the absence of gas-light in consequence of the damage to the city gas works by the freshet.

The following despatch, which has just been received, will give some further information of the flood and its subsidence:—

CATASAUQUA, Oct. 5, 1869.—E. W. Clark, President Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company:—On our way to Catasauqua with construction train. Will reach there about 12 o'clock. Damage to canal not so great as expected. So far as I have seen and heard, it can be repaired in from fifteen to twenty days. The railroad can be opened in a few days. The river has fallen six to seven feet, and all danger of further damage is past. J. LEISENRING.

FROM EUROPE.

The Counter-Revolutionary War in Spain—Defeat of the Insurgents Again—Foreign Mediation in the Case of Cuba Refused—Sickles' Note Withdrawn.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—There has been an interruption of the telegraphic communication between England and Spain during to-day, which is attributable in part to a storm which has prevailed on the coasts, but in the main to the cutting of the telegraph wires communicating with the various ports of Spain by the insurrectionary forces operating at certain points inward from the shore line of that country.

The latest advices to hand previously report that a battle had taken place at Espera Guerra between the Government troops under General Palacios and a republican force mustering eleven hundred strong. The revolutionists were dispersed and compelled to retreat to the mountains, after an obstinate resistance, during which they lost forty men killed and sixty wounded, and had twenty-three of their number made prisoners. The Government troops lost twenty men killed and thirty-eight wounded.

The American-Cuban diplomatic difficulty is regarded as terminated. The Spanish Government refuses all offers of foreign mediation in the case, maintaining the position that the condition of affairs in Cuba is a domestic question entirely.

Major-General Sickles has, consequently, transmitted to the Madrid Cabinet an official note formally withdrawing the tender of a friendly mediation by the Government of the United States between the Spaniards and the island revolutionists.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Cotton is firm at 27⅛@27¾. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $9·75@10; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@7·50. Wheat steady; good to choice red $1·40@1·46. Corn dull; white, $1@1·15; yellow nominal at $1@1·10; Western, 90c.@$1. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye, $1·10@1·20. Pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20½c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½@17½c.; hams 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19@19½c. Whisky sells freely at $1·22.

FROM CANADA.

Rose Starts for Europe—Great Independence Meeting—Prince Arthur's Movements.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—A great independence meeting was held at Waterloo on Saturday, presided over by Mr. Parmlee. The Hon. Messrs. John Young and L. S. Huntington and Mr. Lafaumine spoke in favor of independence and B. Chamberlain and J. B. Lacy against it.

At a special meeting of the City Council on Saturday it was decided that the corporation should welcome Prince Arthur with an address on his arrival on Friday next. Arches will be erected on Notre Dame street, at the Place d'Armes, and in Rodagone street.

A farewell dinner is to be given to Mr. Provencher, late editor of the *Minerva*, on the Wednesday prior to his departure for the Northwest. He has been appointed to a prominent position in the new government which is to be organized for that territory.

The Hon. John Rose left for England on Saturday.

The regiment at Quebec is ordered to embark on board H. M. S. Himalaya for the East Indies, and the 29th Regiment and Royal Engineers on board the Tamer, upon her arrival here, which is expected daily.

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—Prince Arthur, accompanied by his Excellency and Lady Young, visited the University of Toronto, the Normal School, Upper Canada College, and Osgood Hall this morning, and at each of these educational establishments addresses were delivered, and the citizens presented.

Yesterday, for the first time the Prince witnessed the game of La Crosse between the Six Nation Indians and the Ontario Club.

To-night he will attend the citizens' ball at the Union Hall.

The city is filled with strangers, and the enthusiasm of the people is unabated. The Prince is greeted with cheers wherever he goes.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a tunnel under the Detroit river, to connect the Great Western Railway with the Michigan Centrall Railroad, and to secure to other railroads terminating either in Windsor or Detroit the use of the same on fair terms.

Power will also be asked to work the same by steam or horse power for local passengers and freight traffic between Detroit and Windsor.

FROM THE SOUTH.

End of the Baltimore Libel Suit—Damages $250—After the Flood—The Losses Incurred.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The jury in the Superior Court this morning brought in a verdict in the case of George Snyder vs. C. C. Fulton & Son, editors and proprietors of the *Baltimore American*, for libel, giving two hundred and fifty dollars damages for plaintiff. The plaintiff talks of appealing, as he thinks the damages too small, whilst the defendants surely will appeal if he does not.

The railroad train with mail from the North, due this morning, has not yet arrived. Trains on the Western, Baltimore, and Ohio, are irregular. Accounts of bridges washed away and other damages by the flood come in from all parts of the surrounding country. The destruction in Baltimore is not so serious as at first supposed, since the people had warning to remove most of their light goods. Hundreds are engaged to-day in cleaning cellars and removing *debris*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Boutwell not to be in Philadelphia To-night.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Secretary Boutwell having been prevented yesterday by the storm from reaching Philadelphia, has telegraphed his political friends there, in response to their invitation, that he will address them on Saturday night, if desired, being unable to leave Washington before that time.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Effects of the Storm.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The freshet here is unprecedented, and much property has been destroyed. Three persons were drowned.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 128¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 118; do. 1864, do., 118¾; do. 1865, do., 118¼; do. do., new, 116⅞; do. 1867, do., 117; do. 1868, do., 117; 10-40s, 108¾. Virginia 6s, new, 52½; Missouri 6s, 86⅛; Canton Company, 51½; Cumberland preferred, 26; New York Central, 178¾; Erie, 32¾; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 162½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 86¼; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 36.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 500 bales at 28c. Flour heavy; sales of 6500 barrels State at $5·55@6·50; Ohio at $5 90@6·50, and Western, $5·50@6·65. Wheat quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels winter red at $1·43. Corn steady; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 98c.@$1·01. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels at unchanged prices. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $31·25. Lard dull; steam, 17¾@18c. Whisky heavy at $1·20.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

John Keenan was convicted of assault and battery upon Mary Hughes. The young lady, it appeared, owed him nine dollars for board, and, meeting her one day, he dunned her for the money. She told him she hadn't been able to get it yet, and, without further provocation, he struck her.

William Fulton and George W. Smith were tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon William Bailis. The prosecutor testified that about 2 o'clock in the morning, several weeks ago, he started to a friend's house to get him to go fishing with him, and as he passed the corner of Federal street and Moyamensing avenue, Fulton struck him in the stomach and knocked him against Smith, who was standing with him; and Smith immediately struck him again. He knew the defendants perfectly well; had never had any difficulty with them, and when he saw them standing on the corner in front of Smith's tavern he anticipated no unpleasantness whatever.

The defense produced witnesses who testified that Bailis was drunk, walking about in his shirt sleeves and slippers, and first struck Smith; no blow was given him in return, but he was merely put off. Both defendants were cripples, Smith having a powerless arm and one of Fulton's arms being paralyzed. Jury out.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

G. S. Lung & Co. vs. Cheeseborough & Pearson. An action on a promissory note, to which the defense alleged a failure of consideration. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

John Bastian vs. Francis Conway. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged wrongful sale of plaintiff's property during his absence from the city. The plaintiff set forth that he was owner of a house in the city, upon which was a ground-rent belonging to the defendant. In the summer of 1862 he, the plaintiff, enlisted in one of the Pennsylvania regiments for three years or during the war, and was mustered out at the restoration of peace in May, 1865. In the meanwhile the defendant obtained a judgment for arrears of ground rent, and in February, 1863, caused the property to be sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy this judgment, bought it in at $300, and subsequently sold it for $1300. For thus unlawfully depriving him of the possession of his property, plaintiff sues the defendant for compensation. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

David A. Smith vs. Haines & Dock. A feigned issue to try the ownership to a quantity of lumber. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

The City of Philadelphia to the use of James Reilley vs. Lewis Geagan. An action on a mechanic's lien to recover for the paving of Cumberland street, on which defendant owned property. The defense set up that the contract for the paving was not signed by a majority of the property holders, and therefore the defendant was not liable. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1869.

The bank statement yesterday is unfavorable in all the main elements affecting the strength of the market, and may be fairly taken as an indication of a close if not of a stringent money market during the balance of the fall season. The West and South have been for some time, and are still, absorbing capital which, until the present season, has been floating on our Eastern markets. Much of this capital, especially that which finds its way South and Southwest, will remain there for permanent investment. Up to this time these States have been badly provided with national currency, but now that their career of progress has been thoroughly inaugurated, the absorption of capital will be rapid and permanent.

The bank exhibit shows a contraction of loans amounting to $25,392, a decrease in deposits of $817,801, and in legal-tenders of $113,031. There is a slight increase in specie, amounting to $38,245, which is the only improvement to be noticed.

Gold opened heavy at 128¾, and advanced steadily to 130⅜, closing at noon at that figure. Government loans are quiet, and prices are weak compared with the closing quotations of yesterday.

City and State loans were in better request, with free sales of the former at 100⅝@100¾ for the new, and 97⅝ for the new certificates.

There was considerable spirit in railroad shares, with large transactions in Reading at 47·69@48·12½, closing at about 48⅛—no change. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 120½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅝@56¾—an advance; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 38; Northern Central Railroad at 48; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅛@54½—decline of ⅛.

In Canal shares the only activity was in Lehigh Navigation, which declined and sold at 34.

In Bank and Passenger Railroad shares there was no quotable change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1800 City 6s, New	100⅜	114 sh Leh N Stk	34½
$1000 do. New	100¾	100 do	35
$1000 do. New	100¾	100 do	34¾
$1800 do. O Gas	97¼	100 do	34¾
$4000 Pa 6s, W L Cp	100⅜	100 do	35
$650 Pa 6s 2 sc	100½	100 do	34
$500 do	107	50 sh N Cent R	48
$500 do	107	1 sh Cam & A	65½
$4000 N Penna 6s	88	28 do	65
$1000 do	88	100 sh Read R	47¾
$500 Leh gold l. c.	96	500 do	47¾
5 sh Acad Mus	100½	3 sh Penna R	56¾
5 do	100	100 do	56¾
3 sh Cam & A R	120¾	4 do	56¾
17 do	120½	7 sh Leh V R	54½
8 do	120¾	100 sh Phil & E R	28¾
45 sh O C & A R	38	400 do	28¾

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	128¾	11·25 A. M.	130⅛
10·15 "	129	11·30 "	130⅛
10·45 "	129⅛	11·35 "	130¼
11·00 "	129⅛	11·50 "	130
11·14 "	129⅜	12·05 P. M.	129⅞

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@119⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 118@119; do., 1864, 118½@119; do., 1865, 118½@119; do., July, 1865, 116⅞@117¼; do. do., 1867, 117@117⅜; do., 1868, 117@117½; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅝; 6s, 107⅞@108¼; Gold, 129¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@119⅛; do. 1862, 119@119¼; do. 1864, 118⅜@119; do. 1865, 118⅛@119⅛; do. 1865, new, 117@117⅛; do. 1867, do. 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1868, do., 117⅛@117⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅜@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130⅛@130¼; Silver, 125@128.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5.—The Flour market remains quiet, the inquiry both for shipments and home consumption being limited; sales of 100 barrels extra at $6·25; 800 barrels Northwestern extra family on private terms; 200 barrels do. do., at $6·50@7·50; 2000 barrels "Langley's Rural" on private terms; Ohio extra family at $6·75@7·50; 600 barrels Indiana do. do. on private terms; and small lots of fancy brands at $8@9·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6·37½ ₰ bbl.

The Wheat market is emphatically dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of red at $1·40@1·43, and 3000 bushels do. on secret terms. Rye is quiet at $1·10@1·12 ₰ bushel for Western. Corn is dull and has a downward tendency; sales of 400 bushels yellow at $1·05, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Western at 60@63c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $39 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells from the wagon at $7@7·50, and from store at $7·50@8. Timothy is worth $4·25@4·62, and Flaxseed, $2·55.

Whisky—50 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·23.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....55 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, Malaga, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Henry Hartsau, Jones, Portland, Ct., Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Boston, do.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Boston, do.
Schr Alfred D. Huddell, Long, Boston, do.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, Boston, do.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Dauversport, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Hermes, Blackart, 13 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, etc., to John Dallett & Co.
Brig Mannassah, Bolton, from New York via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Ella, Gray, 6 days from Boston, with ice to order—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr St. Croix, Eaton, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Addie Blaisdell, Gorfield, 11 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr E. A. Conkling, Daniels, from Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Schr L. Hunter, Perry, from Providence.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Providence.
Schr Henry, Dubbins, from Providence.
Schr E. Nickerson, Crowell, from Providence.
Schr M. V. Cook, Alsbury, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, from Boston.
Schr D. Williams, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Z. L. Albiger, Corson, from Boston.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Bessie Morris, Allen, from Boston.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Young, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, from New Haven.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from New Haven.
Schr Mary and Francis, Boyle, from Richmond, Va.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Fall River.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from Fall River.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, from New London.
Schr Henry, Marrett, from New York.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Bridgeport, Ct.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 4.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

New Era, with lumber, for Port Deposit.
Sunshine, with marble, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 4.—No mail.

L. S. O.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alfred, Burt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 30th ult.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Lochee, Wade, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gloucester, Eng., 23d ult.
Barque Thor, Dane, hence, at Hull 21st ult.
Barque Helios, Sanders, hence, at Hamburg 14th ult.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Monroe, which sailed from Charleston 27th ult. for Georgetown, S. C., was spoken off Charleston bar on the 1st inst. by the pilot boat Wild Cat, and would have put into Charleston but was too far to leeward. She had experienced heavy northeast gales since leaving the harbor, and if it continued to blow heavily expected to make Tybee for a harbor.
Brig Rachelle, Caffiero, hence, at Genoa 18th ult.
Schr Jessie L. Leach, Childs, from New York for Charleston, before reported ashore at Cape Henry, has been got off by the Messrs. Baker, and was taken to Norfolk yesterday morning.
Schrs T. T. Tasker; Althea; and J. S. Clarke, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr B. T. Hedges, Franklin, from Boston for Philadelphia (before reported), in going through Hell Gate 24 inst., was becalmed and carried on the Gridiron Rocks. She lies in an upright position, stern out of water at low water, and not leaking any. Would probably come off at high water.
Schr A. Denike, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 2d inst.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Ministers and Consuls for China and Japan—Doings of the Supreme Court—A Result of the New York Gold Speculation—After the Freshet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Departure of Minister and Consuls.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Mr. Charles Delany, Minister to Japan, Mr. Sheppard, U. S. Consul at Yeddo, and several consuls of the United States, of Great Britain, and of Belgium, in China and Japan, took their departure in the steamer China to-day. Mr. Charles Walcot Brooks, the Japanese Consul at this city, entertained the newly appointed Minister to China at a dinner, at which a large number of prominent citizens of the Pacific coast were present.

Sending Out Specie.

The steamer China carried $337,000 in treasure, of which $309,000 is for Hong Kong; also 850 passengers, of whom 800 were Chinese, and a large delegation of missionaries.

The Produce Market.

Flour, $4·25@5·50. Wheat inactive at $1·50@1·55, extreme figures. Legal-tenders, 76½.

Arrived—Ships Lucerne and Zouave, from New Castle, N. S. W., and Sarah and Maria, from Hong Kong.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

It is not generally known in the United States, but it is a fact, that General Prim has been all along prepared to acquiesce in the independence of Cuba, so far as the political power of Spain is concerned, whenever the latter could be accomplished without undue offense to the sensibilities of Spaniards in the Peninsula. The plan for the purchase of the island by the Cubans, with the guarantee of this country, first developed in the *World*, was cordially indorsed by General Prim; and we think that when Congress meets and the facts of the Forbes-Sickles mission are made public by a resolution of Congress, it will be felt that the general idea which inspired the propositions, on the part of this country, that followed a tender of our good offices to Spain, and which she accepted with gratitude, ought to have prevailed and borne fruit.

The plan, as put in shape by the *World*, was not free from difficulty. What affair of that magnitude ever was? We foresaw that the opponents of the plan in Spain could well enough deny the existence of any evidence that the people of the island wished to be rid of Spanish control, or, if independence was their desire, that they preferred to have Cespedes and his party to rule over them and make contracts and pledges in their behalf. The propriety of obtaining the popular will of Cuba before handing the island about, like a box of sugar, to the highest bidder, or insisting that it be subject to the strongest foreign arm, is evident. Anybody is equal to the task of stating and exaggerating that propriety. But how is the popular will to be ascertained? Who is to vote? Is it to be universal suffrage of Spaniards, Creoles, Chinese, and the six hundred thousand Africans, more or less, bond and free? The recent Republican Convention of New York pledged its hearty support to any action on the part of the Government tending to the final annexation of Cuba, whenever she shall have achieved her independence and her people desire such action.

Who are "her people?"

We appreciated, too, the extreme delicacy and difficulty of the task of inducing Spain to deal, in any form of negotiation, with her own citizens who are in arms against her authority. It was natural that Spain should insist that the Cespedes insurgents first disband, and go about peaceful pursuits, on promise of full pardon; and it was equally natural that Cespedes refuse. But even that matter this Government *ought* to have been able to arrange, although we do not fail to recognize how much the possibility was diminished by want of power in the executive without Congressional aid.

But, after all, we think the negotiation broke down because of reasons hinted at, rather than explained. There was not unity of action by the persons constituting the Government at Washington. So far as we can learn, the Government itself spoke wisely through the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, in all official notes on the subject. The instructions to Forbes and Sickles were, we are told, discreet and considerate; but while the responsible minister of our foreign affairs was so sagaciously and judiciously launching the negotiation, in a manner to commend us and our proffered good offices to Spain, Mr. Sickles and certain members of Grant's Cabinet, if not Grant himself, were pursuing very different methods, or, at least, methods fairly susceptible of an interpretation different from those officially announced. Grant proclaimed, on his travels about the land, that "we must have free Cuba." At least two, if not three, members of the Cabinet—and one of them known to be in every way nearer to the President than any other member—were equally outspoken, and were giving audiences in Washington to representatives of the Cespedes pretension in Cuba. Just then, and while the negotiation in Madrid was in the crisis of its fate, came news of Grant's order to seize the Spanish gunboats, an act which could just as well have been postponed two months. All this was extremely unfortunate for free Cuba. It was caught up, of course, and quickly transmitted to Spain. The enemies in Madrid of the plan proposed were able to say that the Washington Government was really in alliance with the insurgents, and hostile to Spain, and that the purport of our good offices was but a reflex of the demands of Cespedes. Hence the late expression of public feeling in the Peninsula in respect to us and Cuba. As to Sickles' recent note, we fancy there is much exaggeration as to its tone; but enough has been said and done in Madrid, in consequence of what it contained, or was supposed to contain, to show pretty clearly the condition of the public mind there as to our interference, or threats of interference, in Cuba.

The cause of free Cuba has earnest friends in Spain, and it should be our object to strengthen them against their enemies at home. It is too late now to stop the reinforcements which have been ordered. The work of death must, with cool weather, be resumed. It was sending these reinforcements the *World* hoped to prevent. Spain has a right to a reasonable time and opportunity to reduce her insurgents to subjection. Thirty thousand fresh troops may accomplish the result. But if they do not, and in one year from now the result be as it is to-day, our hope is that this Government will keep itself in condition of such honest neutrality that when it moves again it may move with better results.

PACKER'S OPINIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the prevailing uncertainty as to the Democratic principles for the present campaign, we believe the faithful in Pennsylvania have been in especial perplexity. The Democracy of Ohio can feel themselves orthodox if they follow Pendleton and demand taxation of the bonds and payment in greenbacks. The Democracy of New York are at liberty to cry for either specie payment with Belmont or repudiation with Tweed, or, if they prefer, to go for both together, as most of them actually do. Pennsylvania, however, has hitherto had no platform; and when one of the interviewers of the *Herald* tackled Judge Packer, the other day, at the Bathlehem railroad station, the party must have awaited the utterances of their candidate with such anxiety as used to fill the breasts of inquiring worshippers at the shrines of Delphi and Dodona. We regret to say that Judge Packer's opinions are not a bit more decided than those of the oracles of old; but they have at least this merit, that they leave his followers a wide latitude of choice. Questioned about finances, he "could not say that he had any better ideas on that subject than anybody else—probably not as good," and immediately proved it by denouncing the proposition to fund part of the debt at a lower rate of interest as repudiation, "because the Government has no right to issue bonds at a certain rate, and then make the persons who have them take others of a less value." As nobody has proposed that the Government shall do anything of the kind, the bearings of Mr. Packer's observations are not clear. The funding scheme contemplates no forced exchange whatever, but merely the sale of consols to those who may want to buy them; and those who don't want to buy them can leave them alone. Cornered at last by the question, "Is the Democratic party in favor of repudiating the national debt?" the Judge made the remarkable reply—"Well, this is a pretty serious matter, and would have to be considered. I do not know what the Democratic party think about that." Tempted with the tariff, he remarked, "This matter is divided—some want free trade and some high tariff. The tariff is a question that can never be settled satisfactorily to all parties. Free trade would probably hurt some and a high tariff a good many more; so it is a difficult problem to discuss." Asked his opinion about the eight-hour law, he—smiled! Then the train arrived, and Judge Packer "received evident relief from that source;" at which we don't wonder in the least.

We recollect nothing in history quite equal to these opinions, except the sentiments expressed by the placid gentleman whom Mr. Snodgrass encountered in the Peacock Inn at Eatanswill—"a man of bland voice who always made it a point to agree with everybody." 'Show me the man,' observed Mr. Snodgrass, 'who says anything against women, as women, and I boldly declare he is not a man.' 'That's a good sound argument,' said the placid man. 'Containing a position which I deny,' interrupted he of the dirty countenance. 'And there's certainly a very great deal of truth in what you observe, too, Sir,' said the placid gentleman." So Judge Packer, running for Governor of one of the greatest States of the Union and asked for a statement of his principles touching the most important questions of the campaign, is only clear as to this, that there is a great deal to be said on both sides. One of the vital problems of the day, both in State and Federal politics, is the problem of finance; but Judge Packer says he does not know anything about finance. What does he think about repudiation? Well, he doesn't know what he thinks about repudiation; some people like it, but then, you see, some people don't. What does he think about the tariff? Well, he doesn't know what he thinks about the tariff; some people want protection, but then, you see, some people want free trade. What does he think about the labor question? Well, he doesn't know what he thinks about the labor question; some people take one view of it, but then again some people take another. Now we hope the Pennsylvania Democracy, having sounded their leader and got all they are likely to get out of him, will make up their declaration of faith and go ahead with the fight. If Judge Packer's opinions are not valuable as guides to faith they are at least wonderfully accommodating, and, as Captain Cuttle said of the opinions of Jack Bunsby, "there ain't nothing like 'em afloat or ashore."

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The efforts which are being made to assist the independence party in Cuba on the one hand, and to cripple them on the other, are fast producing complications of unusual public interest. On each side there are arrayed many friends, and it certainly is not because money is scarce, or activity is wanting, that formidable expeditions have not been fitted out from our coasts. The partisans of both sides have been untiring in their endeavors to further their plans from so convenient a point as the United States. Now, however, the plot thickens every day.

It is said that a privateer, which sailed from Halifax, is now off our coast waiting for an opportunity of striking a blow at Spanish commerce. The vessel in question, the Hornet, was purchased for "the Republic of Cuba" at sea, and at sea also was armed and equipped. So runs the story. By various devices another vessel, called the Alabama, is said to have escaped from this port a week ago, with arms and men for the insurgents. It is impossible either to verify or disprove these statements, but we must admit that in the case of the Hornet they are so circumstantial in their character as to compel us to accept them.

While these movements are reported on behalf of the Cubans, we have witnessed the preparation of a strong fleet of gunboats for the Spanish Government. What may be the intended destination of these boats we do not know; the Peruvian Minister is of opinion that they are to be used against Peru. Certain it is that they were ordered by agents of the Spanish Government, and that it is generally surmised they have been built not for ornament, but for use. The representatives of Spain in this country are anxious to have the flotilla depart as quickly as possible, and they maintain that the United States Government has no power to stop it. We cannot argue this point, because it is too clear to admit of doubt, that if reasonable cause can be shown by the Peruvian Minister, these vessels can be detained. The course which the administration has hitherto pursued is a guarantee that no violation of international law will be permitted. The case of the gunboats is, no doubt, one of great difficulty to decide. We have not recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents, and Spain can, if she is so minded, build vessels here for the preservation of peace in her own territories. If it be proved that the gunboats are designed for Cuba, we shall have no right to stop them. But they are detained on complaint of the Peruvian Minister. A power with which we are at peace represents that a hostile fleet is being fitted out in our ports against her. What, then, is to be done?

We believe we shall be found correct in predicting that the Government will not allow these Spanish gunboats to leave the wharves and docks where they now lie until some security is given with reference to their destination. The rumor that the departure of the vessels will be connived at is without foundation. A vigilant watch is being kept over them, and we anticipate that it will be maintained, and the gunboats kept where they are, unless the Spanish authorities can make out an indisputable case for their release. Spain can find no cause of offense in this. We are bound to pay heed to the representations which have been made on behalf of Peru. The position of our Government is doubtless not one which it would voluntarily have assumed, but having a duty to fulfil, it will perform it without hesitation. If the *Hornet* is waiting for any of the Spanish gunboats, she is likely to be disappointed.

THE CRISIS TO BE MET.

Horace Greeley, in the Beaver *Radical*, says:—

The Republican party was called into existence by a gigantic crime—the overthrow in the interest of human slavery of one of the historic landmarks of our country. Slavery and liberty had, after a great and perilous struggle, divided the Territories of the Republic; slavery had taken the lion's share, because (it was assumed) the whole of the Louisiana purchase belonged to her before Jefferson bought it; but now that New Mexico, California, and all between them, had come to us free, she repudiated her own rule, and insisted that all these should be opened to her incursions, and made subject to her law. Her champions asserted that a territory became so subject by the naked fact of becoming a part of our national domain; and the Supreme Court, by its Dred Scot decision, seemed to concur in this monstrous dictum. The free North appealed; and Lincoln's first election was a popular reversal of the Court's atrocious doctrine.

The Republican party has ever applied its principles to the facts directly under contemplation. When slavery clutched at the Territories, it resisted on the sound and just assumption that slavery was a creature of positive law, and that the law must be produced (not inferred) to enable one man to hold another as his chattel. When slavery rebelled against this, saying in effect to the Union, "Your life or mine!" the Republican party took up the gage and said, "It shall be yours then!" and, after a desperate struggle, made good its resolution. The Union is completely and firmly restored, simply because slavery is destroyed.

—"But what shall be done with the four millions of freedmen?" became at once the paramount question. It could not be evaded—it could not be postponed. Consign those four millions to political nonentity and the South was still essentially rebel, and would so make herself felt in the national councils. She would inevitably regard and treat the national authority, the national debt, as results of her overthrow and proofs of her humiliation. Safety conspired with justice in demanding that the millions whom the Union had freed should be clothed by the Union with all the rights of freemen—of citizens. The Civil Rights act and the Reconstruction measures, in so far as they affirmed and secured the freedmen in all the rights of citizenship, were as essential to the overthrow and stamping out of the Rebellion as were Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, and Appomattox.

Of course, the party at the North which had ever sympathized with the Rebels opposed enfranchisement as they had opposed "coercion" and emancipation. Those who agreed with Buchanan and Jerry Black in their premise that the Union could be peacefully kicked out of a loyal State, and could only return as a trespasser, naturally held that everything done in defense of the Union, from "invading" the "sacred soil" of Virginia to giving the ballot to the freedmen, was usurpation and outrage. Regarding slavery as the real constitution of our country, they necessarily deprecated every act hostile to slavery as aimed at the vitals of the Constitution.

—Who wishes to retrace our weary, rugged way from 1860 to 1869? Who continues to regret the "coercion" of those who opened fire on Fort Sumter, and compelled Major Anderson to strike to them the flag of the Union that waved over that national fortress? Who laments the burial of slavery under the ruins of the Rebellion? Let him take his stand with Packer, the Copperhead Congressman, against Geary, the Union soldier. There he belongs, and thence no logic, no entreaty, can draw him. So long as his heart is in the common grave of slavery and the Rebellion, his vote is the natural perquisite of his fellow mourners, whereof no one can deprive them.

But the Republican—the man who felt the defeats of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville as personal calamities—whose heart sank within him as the national flag went down, and soared in exultation when Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Little Rock, Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, and Richmond were successively recovered by the armies of the Union—how can he hesitate or be lukewarm? Does he not believe in "government *of* the people, *by* the people, and *for* the people," whether they inhabit the green hills of Vermont or the rice swamps and sea islands of Carolina? What right has the Union to exist that is not grounded in the inalienable rights of man?

Four years ago, the people of Connecticut were summoned to vote on the question—"Shall black men be henceforth voters at our elections on the same terms with whites?" Of course, every hater of Republican principles and Republican victories was on hand to vote as his sympathies dictated; while some thousands of Republicans faltered and hung back. They guessed we had done enough for the "niggers," without making them voters. Eighteen months thereafter, the Republicans lost the State for the lack of the votes of those very "niggers," when they would certainly have saved it had not one-tenth of them proved recreant to principle and the other nine-tenths by failing to vote for equal rights. Had the paltry creatures seen the length of their noses—much less their ears—they would have realized that in voting against the "niggers," they were voting their enemies into power. And the State, though desperately contested, was not recovered till Gen. Grant ran for President.

The blacks of Pennsylvania are not a formidable body; but they are strong enough to have saved four districts to the Republicans in the last election of Representatives in Congress, and kept Philadelphia out of the hands of the ruffians who, by fraudulent voting, stole her chief offices last October. They are said to be ignorant; but the most benighted among them can tell a sham Democrat from a real champion of government by the whole people, and that is more discernment than tens of thousands manifest who call themselves white. There is not a valid reason for denying them the right of suffrage which would not exclude a large proportion of the whites also from the ballot-box, and render power no longer the right of the many but the privilege of the few.

Republicans of Pennsylvania, men of principle and character, if the blacks living peacefully and honestly among you ought not to be clothed with the right of suffrage, then your brothers and sons, whose bones whiten Grant's bloody track through the Wilderness, and who went down like grass before the Rebel rifle-pits at Coal Harbor and the entrenchments around Petersburg, died as the fool dieth. Your State has fairly ratified the fifteenth amendment. The election of Packer will be hailed by every unchanged Rebel and Northern sympathizer with Rebellion as a reversal of that ratification—as a decision that none but whites should ever vote. If you know why you are Republicans, and what your principles mean, put forth your mightiest exertions now and till the close of the polls for Geary and the whole Republican ticket!

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR.

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of

C. J. DOUGHERTY,
No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

TUESDAY, October 5.
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton (Evening)—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Oil City, Venango county—Governor J. W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Bloomsburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Milton—Captain G. W. Curry, Hon James A. Briggs.
Sharon—Hon. John Allison.
West Newton—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

WEDNESDAY, October 6.
Titusville—Governor J. W. Geary.
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq., Hon. John Allison.
Catawissa—Captain G. W. Curry, Hon. James A. Briggs.
Harrison City—Hon. William Williams, General William Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Warren—Hon. J. H. Ela, Hon. J. H. Sypher.
Norristown—Major A. R. Calhoun, Capt. A. W. Norris.

THURSDAY, October 7.
Mercer—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow, Hon. J. H. Sypher.
Berwick—Captain G. W. Curry.
Irwin's Station—General John L. Swift, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Lewisburg—Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen.
Gettysburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Lock Haven—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Huntingdon—Daniel Kalbfus, Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Williamsport—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Mount Joy—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
White Horse, Delaware county—J. W. Bear, Esq., T. V. Cooper, Esq.
Marcus Hook, Delaware county—Hon. J. M. Broomall, J. T. Coates, M. D.

FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone—Hon. T. J. Bigham, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Millville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.
Bellfonte—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Columbia—Hon. John W. Forney.
Chambersburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Hollidaysburg—General John L. Swift.
Franklin—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Carlisle—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.

SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newlin, Esq.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.
Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Albion, Erie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Mifflin (Evening)—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Ephrata—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Saltsburg—General John L. Swift.
Clarion—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Phœnixville, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Reading—Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend, Hon. J. M. Broomall.
Sunbury—Hon. James A. Briggs, Captain G. W. Curry.
Chester—T. V. Cooper.

MONDAY, October 11.
Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Winfield, Union county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Selin's Grove—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Scranton—Major A. R. Calhoun, Captain G. W. Curry.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
9 28

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Fromis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Duputy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu5

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain speciality. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$203,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,093,804 25.
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 0
Cash in bank	$116,130 08
Cash in drawer	413 95
	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
R. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1868, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASSURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $518,279 23.
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertson.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among Members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000
Assets.....$3,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 9 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct 19, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$38
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$38
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FALES, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The corner stone of the Lyle Monument was laid yesterday afternoon.

—Samuel Pennington, who was bound over by Judge Ludlow, a few weeks ago, on the charge of perjury, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Hibler on a similar charge.

—United States Commissioner Charles P. Clarke yesterday bound over Arthur O'Brien on the charge of obstructing Revenue Assessor Gheghan in the performance of his duty.

—Last evening Joseph Weber, a child eight years of age, had his leg broken by being run over by an express wagon in Girard avenue, above Ninth street. He was removed to his home, No. 1818 Mervine street. William McLaughlin, was injured yesterday, by a porch falling on him at the Fountain House, Main street, below Penn, Manayunk. The timbers struck him on the back.

—Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, was announced to speak last night at Horticultural Hall. Mr. Boutwell left Washington in the morning, but when reaching Wilmington it was discovered that a portion of the track towards Philadelphia was submerged in consequence of the freshet and the train could not proceed. Arrangements were at once made to procure a boat to bring Mr. Boutwell and the other passengers by way of the river. He did not arrive in time, however, to appear at the meeting at Horticultural Hall. The meeting was postponed. Mr. Boutwell will be at the meeting in front of the Union League this evening.

—Revenue Officers Gheghan and Herr entered the premises Nos. 128 and 130 Dock street on Saturday and discovered in the second-story a large copper still, complete, which communicated with the steam boilers below, and which had evidently been recently in operation. In the same story were discovered six hogsheads of mash, a barrel of peach brandy and press for mashing peaches. Having ascertained that no license had been issued for distillation on the premises, steps were taken to have the still and the other personal property libelled.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120.

—General Butler is in Washington.

—Another batch of Post Office changes in this State is announced.

—General Canby has had a warrant issued for the arrest of Dougherty.

—A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, has gone to Erie, Pa., to stump the county.

—The wages of some of the employes of the Washington Navy Yard have been reduced.

—William Hunter, of Spring Mill, Pa., was drowned in the flood at that place yesterday.

—Leave of absence has been granted to all voters in the Washington Navy Yard from Pennsylvania to go home to vote.

—A prize-fight between Sam Colver, of Baltimore, and Charles Dougherty, of Richmond, is expected to take place to-day.

—Thomas Dowling is in jail at Quincy, Ill., charged with fraudulently obtaining $2000 from persons in Kansas City, Mo.

—William H. Romil, of Central City, Colorado, is missing, and a large reward is offered for his discovery, foul play being feared.

—James Brown & Co., of New York, have brought suit against Fisk and Gould for $2,500,000, the amount lost by a sale of $7,000,000 of gold to the latter parties.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon was at the races at Boulogne on Sunday.

—Father Hyacinthe is threatened with major excommunication.

—Ex-King Ferdinand, of Portugal, is, it is said, a candidate for the Spanish throne more likely than any others to succeed.

—It is asserted in Madrid that the United States Government has resolved to desist from any interposition in Cuban affairs.

—The Cortes have reassembled, and propose to suspend the bill of Individual Rights until the new Republican insurrection is subdued.

THE FLOOD.

The Torrent in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland—Vast Damage to Milling Properties, Farms, and Cities—Latest Telegraphic Particulars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SPRING MILL, five miles below Norristown, Oct. 4.—The river at this point has recedded two feet from the highest point, which was sixteen feet above its regular water-mark, or two fee higher than the great freshet of 1852. The destruction of private property is immense. A woman at Norristown, in endeavoring to secure floating timber, fell in the river, and two persons, a man and a woman, in trying to rescue here were drawn in the current and the three were drowned. The property of the Navigation Company is comparatively safe, as no dams or locks were torn away from the upper end of the line down as far as Conshohocken, with the exception of one stop-gate.

Four loaded boats at Norristown will lay high and dry when the water recedes. The Norristown Railroad is badly under water, as is also the Reading Railroad some three miles, but J. S. Hilles, assistant superintendent, is on hand with a heavy force of laborers, sufficient to repair any damage in a very few hours after the water recedes. The coal trade will not remain idle over two days unless the mines are drowned out above. At three o'clock, the river was rising rapidly at Pottstown, which is supposed to be the water from the upper end just coming down.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 4.—The rain ceased last night. There is no great freshet in this immediate vicinity, but there is great damage east and south of here. Several bridges between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, are reported washed away. Also, between Harrisburg and Baltimore the damage was severe. The Susquehanna is rising rapidly, but no fears are entertained of a disastrous flood.

NEW HOPE, Oct. 4.—The Delaware division of the canal is badly damaged in three places, the embankment torn out in one place, and two aqueducts washed away. It will take several weeks to repair the damages.

SCRANTON, Oct. 4.—Heavy rains have fallen for the past forty-eight hours. No trains arrived on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road has also suspended running. Air embankment 1200 feet long, at Bell's bridge, was washed out. Several minor breaks are reported between Scranton and Stroudsburg. Heavy gangs of men are at work all along the line. There was a great freshet at Mauch Chunk. Twenty boats went over the dam. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's rolling mills suspended work on account of the high water.

READING, Oct. 4.—The freshet in the Schuylkill valley to-day was the most disastrous since that of 1850, doing but little less damage to property. The rain commenced heavily at about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and fell without intermission until the same time this morning, when six and three-quarter inches had descended. Two-thirds of this quantity fell on Sunday night, the rain pouring in torrents from about 10 o'clock. At 1 o'clock this morning the fall was the heaviest for years, producing a perfect roar upon the roofs of houses. The effect was immediately apparent upon the Schuylkill, which rose rapidly on Sunday night and this morning. At 11 o'clock it reached twenty-two feet above its ordinary level, some three feet less than in 1850. The rise from 6 to 11 was at the rate of about a foot an hour. Fortunately the great rise occurred in the daytime, or loss of life might have been the result. No person was drowned at any point near here, so far as heard from, though many were rescued at considerable peril. The lower part of the city was completely submerged, and some seven dwelling houses were carried away.

The span of the Lancaster Bridge was swept off by floating canal boats, and lodged upon Fritz's Island, about a mile below the city. One span of Poplar Neck Bridge, three miles below the town, was also destroyed by the same means. So far as known, these are all the bridges between Norristown and Pottsville that have suffered seriously. A number of boats lying at the dry-docks of the Schuylkill Navigation Company were swept away.

The damage along the river front of the city will be impossible to ascertain fully before the water subsides to its ordinary level, but it is very great. The lumber yards suffered, and also several of the iron works. At the gas works the fires in the retorts were put out, and the mains leading into the city were filled with water, owing to the wrenching off of the lamp posts by passing timbers.

For the first time since the freshet of 1850 the city was without gas, and the streets presented a gloomy appearance, the stores nearly all closing at dark. It is believed that the gas supply will be resumed to-morrow evening. Many families have lost heavily in furniture, and some are entirely homeless. The Mayor has called a town meeting on Wednesday night for their relief. The scene along the river front this morning was pitiful. The telegraph line of the Schuylkill Navigation Company was swept away.

The superintendent was unable to get much information to-day in regard to the condition of navigation, but it is known that none of the dams or bridges above Reading were carried away, and that the canal is uninjured above. An absurd despatch was received here, stating that about seventy-five feet of the bank, in what is known as Mitchell's level, below Schuylkill Haven, was carried away. The two feet water main from Barnhart's dam, the main water supply of the city, was severed by the breaking of an old dam below the former.

A new brick house in the upper portion of the city was washed down, and the culverts all over the town were torn up and cellars filled. Railroad travel was interrupted in every direction excepting on the Reading Road from here to Pottsville. We have had no railroad communication with Philadelphia all day, in consequence of the track being submerged for some miles below Norristown.

The Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Telegraph line is also carried away at this place. The morning trains down to-day returned this evening from Norristown. Five small bridges are said to be washed away on the East Pennsylvania Railroad between here and Allentown.

At Rubesonia, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, five miles from Reading, a bridge and some three hundred feet of the track were washed away, but the damage was repaired, the morning train from Harrisburg being delayed only about half an hour. It is said that the railroad travel will be open to-morrow again in all directions.

The water fell to-day almost as rapidly as it had risen, and by this hour, midnight, has got down some ten feet. No further damage is apprehended.

BETHLEHEM, Oct. 4.—The heavy and continuous rains of Saturday night, yesterday, and last night, have caused the greatest freshet ever known in this section. As early as two o'clock this morning, the residents on Second street, South Bethlehem, were aroused from their slumbers by the rushing of waters into the cellars and basements of their dwellings, and in a short time the water filled the street, and the lower portions of all the buildings.

At eight o'clock the Lehigh river had risen 11 feet and continued to rise till 4 P. M., when it reached a point 19 feet above low water mark. About ten o'clock an old gentleman and lady, who attempted to cross from the canal bridge to the Lehigh bridge in a carriage, had a very narrow escape from drowning, by the overturning of the vehicle. They were rescued with great difficulty. The damage to property is immense.

The Lehigh Zinc Company's row of houses were completely flooded and badly damaged. Peysert's store is submerged. The cellar of Gauff's Hotel is also flooded. The store, cellar, and lower floor of a building on Philadelphia road, known as Five Points, is under water, and the goods badly damaged.

The water has been falling since 4 P. M., and is now several feet lower.

ALLENTOWN, Oct. 4.—There is a terrible freshet in this region. All the streams are swollen, and overflow their banks to a greater extent than in 1841 or in 1862. The rolling mills and manufacturing establishments on the river banks are idle, owing to the water having flooded them to a great depth. No information can be received from any point north of Catasauqua, owing to the washing away of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and telegraph lines.

The water works supplying this city have been stopped and considerably damaged. The supply from the works is smaller now than at any time during the dry term. During the day it has been impossible to reach either the railroad depot or go into the country. The bridge crossing the Little Lehigh at this place was washed off the abutments and carried away.

The Jordan creek rose to about nineteen feet, running over the tops of the arches of Hamilton street bridge. The large island of sixty acres is submerged to the depth of fifteen or sixteen feet, and the truck thereon is a total loss.

No lives are reported lost, all the inmates of the inundated houses having escaped in time.

The freshet attained a height of over twenty-one feet. The lumber in the yards of David N. Taylor, below New Street Bridge, consisting of a large stock of newly-sawed stuff and seasoned lumber, was washed away. Loss not less than $7000.

The Monocacy creek is very high and about five times its usual width, covering fields and surrounding houses, barns, etc., all the way from here to Bath, where it washed away the dwelling-house of L. Barber, the family barely escaping.

The tannery of Bodder & Bro. damaged to the amount of $2000. Foundry of William Evans damaged to the amount of $3000. Several of the railroad bridges below Bath were carried of.

The bridge across the Lehigh, at Catasauqua, was also washed away.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del. Oct. 4—10 P. M.—This has been the greatest flood in the Brandywine since 1839. Three thousand barrels of flour were destroyed in the Brandywine Mills, belonging to Lea & Sons and Price & Co. Fifty cords of wood were washed off the Walnut street wharf, and coal and wood from Allmond's wharf. At half-past 9 this morning the banks of the creek gave way above Eleventh street, and eight houses were flooded. The inmates escaped in boats. At 2 o'clock P. M. the water was on a level with the second stories of the houses near the water. A large quantity of coal and timber were swept away from the wharf, belonging to Jackson & Sharp. The water is now subsiding.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Despatches from Poughkeepsie and Hudson state that travel on the Harlem, Hudson River, and Hudson and Boston Railroads is seriously interrupted. Culverts and bridges have been swept away, and in some places the road-beds have been washed away by the freshet. The trains are all detained At Hudson several brickyards were badly damaged. Fritz's paper mill, the store-house of Harder's woollen mills, and the dam at Philmont were carried away. The bridges on the turnpikes leading out of town were destroyed, and the roads overflowed. A construction train on the Hudson Railroad fell into a broken culvert. The engine was badly damaged and several laborers injured.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The storm has caused great damage in this city, tearing up pavements, bursting sewers, etc. The city loses, at a low estimate, $50,000. In many streets the water was forced into cellars and basements, doing great damage. Buildings unfinished were flooded and destroyed.

During the storm a sewer in Elk street gave way while a horse and wagon with three persons were passing over it, and they were all precipitated ten feet into the sewer. A boy, named Peter Jones, was fatally injured. A brick stable erected in Hudson by John Ehel was so badly damaged that it will have to be demolished. A landslide occurred on the Susquehanna Railroad near Norman's Kill, and a culvert was carried away near Esperance.

A bad break has occurred on the four-mile level on the Erie Canal, and part of the aqueduct has been carried away.

At Hoffman's ferry the river commenced rising at an early hour and continued all day. The water this evening was over the docks and still rising.

WHITE HALL, Oct. 4.—The streams have overflowed their banks, greatly damaging the corn and potato crops. Breaks are reported in the canal at various places. At Fort Ann the water overflowed the marsh east of the village, and Julius Lessor, while endeavoring to cross the road, was drowned with his team. Several bridges on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad were swept away, and the track also washed out in several places. The bridges are gone on the Rutland and Washington Railroad.

SARATOGA, Oct. 4.—The freshet here is doing considerable damage in the streets, and in the country bridges and roads are washed away.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 4.—The rain caused much damage in this section. Several dams in the suburbs of the city have gone. The flats are submerged, and the main streets of the city are under water. The Mohawk river is ten feet above low water mark. The Erie Canal is in a very bad condition.

There are two breaks on the four-mile level, five miles west of this city, and also a portion of the aqueduct is gone on the seven-mile level. The country in that neighborhood is inundated; and will take two weeks to repair damages. The trains on the New York Central going west are water-bound here. The track for six miles west of this city is under water, and a portion of the culvert is gone.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The heavy rain of Sunday damaged property to a considerable extent in this city and the surrounding country, particularly near water-courses. The Northern railroad train due at daylight arrived at 9 A. M. The rain was unprecedented for its violence. The canal banks were overflowed, and the lower stories of houses adjacent flooded. The footbridges over the canal and elsewhere in the city were washed away, and several new houses damaged owing to undermining by the water. The sewers were also injured, and in several cases the ground caved in. The effects of the storm are seen in all directions. About midnight the whole reserve of the Seventh precinct was called out to go to the assistance of families in Purdy's court, near Pennsylvania avenue and First street, the water having overflowed into the court, and to rescue some of the women and children the officers were obliged to wade up to their necks. The families were carried to places of safety, and in one or two instances the removal was extremely hazardous.

None of the houses were floated off, but some few articles of furniture were carried away in the flood. The shanties bordering on the Tiber, back of the railroad station, were overflown, but the inmates, mostly colored people, got away with their furniture. Three coffins were washed down the Tiber, and lodged near Adams Express office, opposite the station, which probably were washed away from some burial place.

The storm in Georgetown was heavy, and the damage to property considerable. The bridges over Kock creek were swept away, also fences, frame shanties, and everything of a floating nature on its banks. The limekilns were entirely submerged. The proprietors lost large quantities of lime. The buildings at one of the kilns caught fire from the slacked lime.

The canal company's mud machine, and the machine belonging to the Government, were swept down the creek and over the dam into the river. A large iron boiler which was on the scow belonging to the foundry, was washed some distance down, and passing under the lower end of K street bridge, struck the iron stringer on the north side, and bent it inwards some inches. It took away about fifteen feet of the bricks and railing on the wharf used by the Maryland Mining Company. This morning a colored man, sexton at Christ Church, Georgetown, while engaged in catching drift-wood at the paper mill bridge, accidentally fell in and was swept down the current. There was much damage in Georgetown, owing to the rise in the Potomac river. Merchants on Water street to-day removed their goods out of the reach of the water in case the flood from the upper Potomac should be heavy.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal broke, just above the cabin of John Calvert, and the steam packet that started up this morning was obliged to return to Georgetown.

The steamer Pioneer, Captain Catheart, ran ashore above the aqueduct bridge and is leaking badly. There is a coal boat running on the Philadelphia line.

Bladensburg was again inundated last night, the Eastern branch rising higher than ever before known, and in some parts of the burg the upper stories of houses were flooded and bridges impassable. The New York trains due here at an early hour did not arrive until nine o'clock A. M., in consequence of a few feet of the track of the road near the Gunpowder bridge having been washed away, and a detention in Baltimore, because of the Pratt street bridge being thought unsafe. The engineer discovered the gap near Gunpowder just in time to prevent a serious accident, and the damage was soon repaired.

THE NEW ALABAMA.

Her Arrival at Fernandina.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—The *Morning News* has a report from Florida of the arrival of the steamship Alabama at Fernandina, on Friday night, from New York, with four hundred men, including sixty officers, for the Cuban expedition, now rendezvousing on the Gulf coast. The men were immediately put aboard the cars and sent to Cedar Keys, where steamers await them. Two hundred men arrived at Baldwin, Florida, from Savannah, on Saturday night, supposed to be a portion of the command now organizing in Middle Georgia.

Her Seizure.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 4.—The privateer Hornet, alias Cuba, appeared off Smithville, on Saturday evening, flying the Cuban colors. It has been definitely ascertained that she has 200 men and 30 officers aboard, the majority of the latter being ex-Confederates. Her armament consists of eight heavy guns.

Yesterday she anchored inside the bar, and sent the engineer and purser to the city to secure a supply of coal, that taken aboard off New York not being adapted to quick movements. Suspicions being soon aroused, the officers, after engaging a supply of coal, returned to the vessel without making arrangements to get the coal aboard. They left this city last night, about twelve o'clock, for Smithville, thirty-five miles below the city, in small row boats.

Collector of Customs Reemly chartered the steam-tug Alpha, this morning, at 4 o'clock, and having placed in the hands of the Deputy United States Marshal a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, placed him on board with part of the customs force, with orders to detain the privateer until further orders.

Colonel Frank, commanding the United States troops at Smithville, was expected to co-operate with the Deputy Marshal, and with force, if necessary. The Alpha has not yet returned. Further intelligence will be telegraphed immediately on her arrival. The officers who visited the city were very bold and confident, insisting that there is no process by which the privateer can be legally detained. The event creates much excitement and comment.

Later.

The Cuba was seized by the Deputy United States Marshal at Smithville, at 12 o'clock today, brought up to this city, and anchored half a mile below. The officers are now in the city, and are positive in their declarations that there is no pretext under which she can be detained by the authorities any longer than necessary to have investigation of the armament and crew. The Cuba is a formidable vessel, and represented to have great speed. She is short of coal and provisions now, and her machinery is considerably deranged.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 3f5

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6:00	MOON SETS	
SUN SETS	5:36	HIGH WATER	1:54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, O. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS U. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Bremen	Havre	New York	Sept. 18
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 29
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 24
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Sept. 25
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Sept. 25

FOR EUROPE.

City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 5
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Ohio	Baltimore	Bremen	Oct. 6
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 9
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Oct. 19
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 7
Eagle	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Oct. 7
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 14
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Roxbury, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Edw. Wooten, Young, Northport, do.
Schr Sarah A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, do.
Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, Chelsea, do.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Alexandria, do.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, Richmond, do.
Barge E. Davies, Kelly, Piermont, do.
Barge R. P. Cahill, Moore, New York, do.
Barge W. H. Bowne, Shoe, Westchester, N. Y., do.
Barge Laugh Foyle, Cawley, New York, do.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers—Mrs. Hannah Preble and two sons; Mrs. F. Knowles; Miss Eliza Clark; Messrs. J. Sheeby, M. B. Kenney, C. F. Tinker, Goodwin, N. Crowell, W. F. Prosser, Griffin, J. Sullivan, S. Thompson. Above the Buoy on the Middle, saw brig J. Bickmore, from St. John, N. B., at anchor; off Morris Liston's, saw brig Hermes, from Porto Cabello, at anchor; off Reedy Island, a brig at anchor, name unknown; saw a large fleet of outward bound vessels in the bay.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Valeria, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Busy, Lenden, 6 days from Norfolk, with railroad ties to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Catawba, Heavener, from Boston.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Oct. 5.—Yesterday's tow left here this morning. There is a strong current in the river, yet no damage done except a few sand bars in the canal. We think navigation will be resumed to-morrow.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 4.—Passed in, brigs Capreia, from Cienfuegos; J. Bickmore and Hermes, from Laguayra; schr Adelaide, from St. Jouh's.

The pilot boat M. H. Grinnell left the Breakwater today; also, steamship J. W. Everman, for Charleston; and steamer Norfolk, for Richmond.

Passed out, barques T. Heine, for Holland; Madeira and Desiah, for Bremen; Cairo, for Bristol, E.; brigs Cuba, for London; Ella, for Nantes, France; and Confederation; schr Catharine John, for St. John, N. B. Wind NW.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York 3d inst.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 2d inst.

Barque Elgin, Healy, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 1st instant.

Barque Carmel, Webber, sailed from Malaga 13th ult. for Philadelphia—before reported for New York.

Barque Andaman, Otis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Troon 13th ult.

Barque Mary R. Mitford, Berry, hence for Stettin, at Swinemunde 16th ult.

Brig Rio Grande, Tracey, hence for Damariscotta, passed Holmes' Hole P. M. 1st inst.

Schr Lewis Audenried, of Philadelphia, sunk some months ago at Savannah, has been raised, and was towed to Willink's shipyard 28th ult., where she will be almost entirely rebuilt and refitted.

Schrs Annie May, May, and L. M. Knowles, Clements, hence, at Salem 30th ult.

Schr Clyde, Gage, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STYLES
OF
CARPETINGS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p5

AMUSEMENTS.

BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 5 and 6, 1869.

Trains will leave Philadelphia from Market Street Ferry, upper side, at 7, 8, and 10 A. M., and 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 80 cents.

W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

10 4 2t

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 62½ to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 25 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at (9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbey, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29 6 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17 6 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 53 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid corplex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 29 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 9 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2196 CHESNUT Street. 11 3 wfm3

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, THE LARGEST CIRCUS ON THIS CONTINENT, FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, 2½ and 7½ P. M. DOORS OPEN AT 2 AND 7 O'CLOCK.

The Performances are fully equal to the splendors of the street display. THE CELEBRATED ARTISTES from the principal arenas and hippodromes of Europe.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON, Principal Pad Rider; Mr. JAMES E. COOKE, the great Leaper and Four Horse Rider; FREDERICK WATSON, in his principal Act of Horsemanship; SHAPPY AND WHITNEY, the daring Trapezists and Gymnasts; CHARLES SANDS, the Champion Tumbler; SAM LONG, the great Clown; FRANK WHITTAKER, the Man of Wit, Humor, and Sentiment; CHARLES CONRAD AND HIS TALENTED SONS (Charles and Henry) in their Acrobatic Feats; M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG, Premiere Equestrienne of the world; M'ME CECILE WATSON, Scenic Equestrienne; Miss JEANNETTE WATSON, English Equestrienne (from Astley's, London); M'lle HENRIQUES, the daring Horsewoman; Miss GRACE BELLAIR, from the Alhambra Palace, London; Miss AMANDA LEE'KOM, from the Anglo-American Circus; M'lle JOSEPHINE, Special Favorite of Europe; Miss JENNIE ST. CLAIR, from the Royal Hippodrome, Paris,

With the other Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts, Lady and Gentlemen Performers, etc.

MR. PIERCE, THE CELEBRATED LION TAMER, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD LIONS at the close of each performance, and feed them in the presence of the audience.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER!!

A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON!!

A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

Children under ten (10) years, Twenty-five Cents.

THE FIRST GRAND STREET PARADE will be given THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, leaving the grounds at 10 A. M., and will pass through MARKET and CHESNUT Streets.

Due notice of the Second Parade will be given with the route.

The PARADE will not take place TO-DAY—The first fair Day. 10 4 tf

REFORMATION JUBILEE AND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, October 18, at 7½ o'clock, Which will inaugurate the GREAT FAIR, to be held at HORTICULTERAL HALL during the last two weeks of October, in aid of the ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN.

His Honor the Mayor, DANIEL M. FOX, will preside.

GRAND CHORUS OF 300 VOICES, AN ORCHESTRA OF 40 PERFOR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1869.

THE DESTINY OF THE NEW DOMINION.

The people of the New Dominion continue to be profoundly distressed by their unpromising financial and industrial condition. Their merchants are failing by scores, their farmers are sighing in vain for a market for their products, their mines are neglected, their manufactures are unimportant or unproductive, and the only quality for which their land is prized or praised is the questionable characteristic of being a good country to emigrate from.

The political situation is peculiar. Great Britain, in devising and hastening the consummation of the confederation scheme, manifestly desired to rid herself of the burdens involved in the maintenance of the expensive and unremunerative connection with her North American possessions. She has told the Canadians in every possible manner that she wished to be well rid of them. Her Prime Ministers, her Parliamentary orators, her press, and her colonial Governors have reiterated in a hundred ways, and on a thousand occasions, the idea that if the Canadians desired independence all they had to do was to ask for it. John Bull is like an old farmer who has reared to manhood a lout of a boy, whom he does not wish to kick out of the old homestead, but whose lack of desire to seek his fortunes in an independent and manly struggle with the world he despises and regrets, more especially as the work of the boy-man does not pay the expenses of his maintenance. And yet John Bull, like other fathers, has his own plans for his offspring, which do not exactly accord with the true interests of the latter. He desires the New Dominion to become independent, but he is not yet fully prepared to sanction independence except with the understanding that it will not be the forerunner of annexation to the United States. He can stand the shock of a loss of colonial possessions, though they embrace half a continent, because after every conceivable experiment he has discovered that, while they entail endless expense, they cannot be made to yield a substantial revenue; and that, while he nominally owns this vast estate, he must keep it in some sort of repair, and garrison, defend, and improve it, without being able to extract a baubee of rents or profits. And yet he cannot brook the thought that this unpromising and unproductive territory shall be made to contribute to the greatness and wealth of the United States. He desires to maintain on our northern boundary a nation over which he can maintain a commanding influence, which will be to some extent a check upon the Great Republic, but which will not be, in turn, answerable for the insults and outrages of the mother country. Meanwhile, all parties in the New Dominion acknowledge that its prosperity can only be restored by free trade with the United States, and they are now pretty well satisfied that this cannot be regained while it retains its connection with Great Britain. As a solution of these difficulties, Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has recently proposed and advocated in an able speech the establishment of Canadian independence and the subsequent negotiation of a treaty with this country, establishing a commercial union or American Zollverein, which would grant free trade without involving political annexation. Such a proposition would, perhaps, be regarded with more favor than a reciprocity treaty made with Great Britain for the benefit of a British colony, but it is extremely doubtful whether Congress would sanction it. If the American market is essential to the prosperity of the New Dominion, as all parties now agree, let the people seek it by becoming bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. For a time colonial loyalty and prejudice and British jealousy may interpose obstacles to this adjustment, but it is the duty of the inhabitants who seek our aid to devise means for overcoming these difficulties rather than our duty to make concessions to such feelings. If the New Dominion needs our help, she should gain it only on condition that she shares our fortunes for good or evil, so that her consequent prosperity may contribute to the wealth and power of an integral portion of the Union. As a temporary expedient independence may be worthy of consideration, but as a permanent rival government on this continent the New Dominion would have no valid claim to favors from us; and while we would not unnecessarily assail it, we would have little reason to form with it the mongrel alliance proposed by Mr. Huntington.

HOW DEEDS ARE RECORDED.

A number of leading conveyancers have united in a letter complaining that deeds are very imperfectly recorded in this city. They state that "errors and omissions and illegible passages are often found in the most important evidences of title," and that "the evil to be remedied is the lack of skill and instruction in those employed in transcribing deeds, &c., which are not recorded 'in a fair and legible hand,' as is by law required." It thus appears that notwithstanding the outrageous fees and exactions which those who transfer property are compelled to pay to the Recorders, and their clerks, the real duties of that office are performed in a miserably inefficient manner. The income of the head official is estimated at thirty thousand dollars—and he is thus paid five thousand dollars more than the President of the United States, for services which would be richly compensated by a salary of three thousand dollars. The clerks can rarely be induced to act promptly unless they receive extra pay; and as they are usually appointed rather on account of their services as partisans than their capacity as chirographers, the conveyancers tell us that they discharge their nominal duty in "*a very imperfect and defective manner!*" Other Row offices are managed very much in the same style; and as a practical result the people of Philadelphia are fleeced to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars per annum, and at the same time very poorly served. The remedy for these evils is palpable. Fixed salaries should be given to these officials, and if the fees continue to be unnecessarily large, the city treasury, instead of money-loving politicians, should be benefited by the enormous charges. The chief obstacle to this reform, heretofore, has been the stubborn opposition of the members of the lower branch of the Legislature. They are always ready to help an office-holder to plunder the people, but never willing to rescue the people from the vampires.

A JUDICIAL DEFENSE OF THE POLICEMEN.

Judge Ludlow, in his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, denounced the modern system of treating prisoners like "boarders at a hotel," and he also alleged that "the great cause of crime" is the abuse of the pardoning power. There is doubtless great force in these strictures, as well as in his complaints of the defective license laws, but we can scarcely perceive the wisdom of his course in connecting with these condemnations a volunteer defense of the policemen of this city. The drift of his argument is that the public must account for the present carnival of crime in some other way than by ascribing it to the defects of Mayor Fox's force. He is right in assuming that that defect is not the sole cause of the frequency of crime, but he is wrong in endeavoring, indirectly, to create the impression that the policemen are not in a large degree answerable for the present unfortunate condition of affairs. Wittingly or unwittingly, Mayor Fox has sadly mismanaged the police department. He may have been animated by correct motives, but a very bad place is said to be paved with good intentions, and he has undeniably made a number of very inappropriate appointments, at the instance of unscrupulous partisans. All official agencies for the suppression of crime, combined, are of comparatively small importance, in great cities, if the police fail to do their duty, and really bad policemen are worse than none.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

A cable telegram announces that the Republican movement in the south of Spain has assumed such imposing proportions that the Government has introduced a bill to suspend the rights of individuals, "until the insurrection is suppressed." This measure is the Spanish equivalent for suspending the habeas corpus, and perhaps something more, and it is so odious to the Republican deputies that they will probably withdraw from the Cortes if the proposed bill is passed. Another report from Paris alleges (on apparently insufficient authority, however) that if Ferdinand of Portugal does not accept the Spanish crown in eight days, Spain will be a republic.

We do not wonder at the impatience of the people. The increasing strength of the republican movement is a natural consequence of the protracted delay in selecting a king. As the present rulers act only provisionally or temporarily, and to a considerable extent arbitrarily, until a definite adjustment of some kind is effected, the masses very properly demand that this uncertainty should cease. They have tried kings and queens for centuries, only to find each new monarch a greater incubus than his predecessor; and since there is so much trouble in selecting a new titled oppressor, they are not unwisely concluding that it is desirable to give a republic a fair trial. Since that form of government would afford the people an opportunity to select a ruler by a popular vote and to depose him peacefully in a few years, if his administration should prove unpopular, it is difficult to explain the reluctance of the existing rulers to republicanism on any other hypothesis than that they are secretly wedded to the interests of some one of the claimants to the throne, and that their present movements are controlled in a much larger degree by this devotion to a dynasty than by a patriotic regard for the welfare of the nation.

The new Republican outbreak may exercise an important influence upon the relations between Spain and the United States. It will at least admonish Prim and Serrano of the danger of provoking a war with this country, and make them more anxious than ever to hasten an adjustment of the Cuban question.

THE FINE ARTS.

Opening of Haseltine's Art Gallery.

The Art Galleries of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, at No. 1125 Chesnut street, have been closed for some months, for the purpose of making extensive alterations and improvements that will adapt them more perfectly for exhibiting first-class works of art, and for the convenience and comfort of lovers of art who may desire to resort to them. A handsome walnut staircase has been constructed, opening a communication directly from the store to the galleries upon the second floor, which will be deemed a great improvement over the old arrangement by which admission to the galleries was gained by steps leading directly from the street. The walls in both stories are panelled to within a few feet of the ceilings, for the display of the pictures, and above the panelling they are frescoed with original designs by Mr. Haseltine in the Greek style, and the same patterns are continued on the ceilings in subdued and harmonious coloring. The ornamentation is peculiar, and the whole filling up of the galleries indicates an artistic taste that is extremely rare. The floors of the principal galleries are inlaid with different colored woods, and in the centre they are covered with carpets of rich and elegant design. The furniture is handsome, and the whole fitting up of the establishment is such as to make it an attraction of itself independently of the gems of art displayed upon its walls.

The lower apartment is devoted to engravings, chromos, artists' materials, etc., and the second floor to choice foreign and American pictures and statuary by artists of the highest reputation.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Oct. 5.—The Legislature convened at noon with a full attendance. In the House a temporary organization was effected, with William McLaugh in, of Rockbridge, as speaker, and H. G. Jones, of Albemarle, as Clerk, and adjourned until to-morrow, when permanent officers will be elected. Fowler, Wells, Republican, protested against any officer, temporary or permanent, taking his seat, who had not taken the iron-clad oath. The Senate met, with Lieutenant-Governor Lewis in the chair. The organization is not yet completed, but will be that of the caucus last night.

The Recent Storm.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Erie Railroad is all right from Jersey City to Buffalo.

Albany, Oct. 5.—The New York Central Railroad is all right. The Hudson River and Harlem roads are still blocked. The basements and cellars in this city are flooded, and boats are plying in Broadway.

Lewiston, Me., Oct. 5.—Several million logs were carried away by the freshet. J. M. Thompson was in his mill it when was washed away and was drowned. A man named Preble was also drowned.

Light Damages Awarded.

Baltimore, Oct. 5.—In the case of George Snyder against C. C. and A. K. Fulton, proprietors of the Baltimore *American*, for $1000 damages for alleged libel, on trial in the Superior Court for some days past, the jury this morning rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $250 damages. His counsel moved an appeal, and the case will probably come before the Court of Appeals at its next term. Counsel for the defendants moved an arrest of judgment.

Prize Fight Postponed.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 5.—The prize fight for the light-weight championship, between Sam Collyer and Charles Dougherty, did not take place to-day. The parties met at Jamestown Island, but Dougherty being 2½ pounds over weight, forfeited the money. About 300 spectators were present.

Baptist Church Burned.

Augusta, Oct. 5.—The Second Baptist Church, in China, Me., was burned yesterday by incendiaries, all of whom have been arrested. The building was not insured.

The Philadelphia Library.
MEETING TO-DAY.

Continued from last edition.

Mr. McMurtrie objected to the present acceptance of the bequest, as the building should be first erected and tendered to the company, as prescribed by the will; thus the company would escape the legal charge of a collusion with the executor to evade the intention of the testator. The stockholders should consider also that in accepting a trust they bound themselves to meet every requirement of the trust, whether the funds provided should be sufficient for that purpose or not. He moved the following resolution to be inserted as an amendment on striking out all after the word resolved:—

In the opinion of the stockholders, the time when they can be asked to accept is that pointed out by the will, when the building is completed, and the liabilities which will be assumed can be ascertained and measured, with the means of performing them.

After some further discussion the vote was taken upon Mr. McMurtrie's amendment, and it resulted 31 ayes to 12 nays.

Mr. Phillips' amendment was lost by 28 ayes to 29 nays, the Chairman casting the deciding vote.

On a motion to adjourn, the vote was 33 ayes to 29 nays.

Many members started immediately to leave, but the chairman stated he had not announced the result of the vote, and requested the vote should again be taken by tellers to obviate the difficulty in deciding. This was objected to by several, as some members had left the room.

On motion a vote was taken by tellers, Messrs. Fraley and Tilghman being appointed. The second vote resulted 31 ayes to 30 nays.

The chairman asked what action should be taken on the votes of the proxies?

Judge Stroud asked what the proxies were.

They were read, and the chairman decided they had a right to vote on the question of adjournment.

Judge Stroud appealed from the decision.

Several members asked if the proxy papers were stamped.

Judge Sharswood decided that question was not properly before him.

Mr. Fraley suggested that a day should be appointed whereon a stock vote should be taken upon the square issue of the committee's report, and it should be thoroughly advertised.

Pending its acceptance the discussion was continued.

SICKLES.

A French View of His Diplomatic Powers.

Paris Correspondence London Times.

The note lately addressed by General Sickles to the Madrid Government with respect to the Cuban insurrection and to the probability of early American recognition of the insurgents as a belligerent power is at variance, as you are doubtless aware, both in tone and conclusions, with the recent diplomatic communications that have passed between the Spanish Minister at Washington and the United States Government. General Sickles' diplomatic experience before he went to Spain was extremely limited, and, perhaps, altogether insufficient to enable him rightly to estimate the value of his words and the effect they might produce. It is presumable he has been a little surprised and startled at the excitement his ill-considered communication has occasioned, and he may have had his eyes opened to the propriety of modifying that which he too hastily said. It is difficult to believe that his government will approve him. There is no pretext for recognizing an insurrection which does not hold a single town or strong position, and which owes its prolongation mainly to the climate that prostrates its opponents, and to the facilities afforded it by a thinly-peopled country abounding in cover and offering many obstacles to the operations of regular troops. At the time of General Sickles' appointment as United States Minister to Madrid, the choice was greatly criticized and generally deemed a bad one. It has not received the sanction of the American Senate, and that body would do itself credit by refusing to confirm in his new functions a man who, to say nothing of what may be alleged against his past life, has made so bad a first appearance in his new capacity of a diplomatist.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Essay THIS EVENING:—"Ten Years' Experience in Pear Culture," by Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON. It*

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, October 5, 1869.

ORDER No. 7.

I. Members will assemble at Depot, Ninth and Green streets,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1869,

to proceed to NORRISTOWN. Cars leave at 7 o'clock P. M., sharp.

II. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Hall on Wednesday.

By order of

GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
Chief Marshal.

Joseph K. McCammon, } Ass't Marshals.
Caleb B. Kimber, }

10 5 2t

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 9 22 12t*

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD.—INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

For Select Council—BENJAMIN F. GLENN.
For Common Council—CHARLES D. SUPPLEE.
Nominated at Ward Meeting. 10 2 2t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 233 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1869.

THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY pays its Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. TO-DAY, at the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Office, No. 233 WALNUT Street. The Earnings of the Road:—For the last quarter, $445,000; for the last month, $174,300; and for the last week, $55,200. 10 1 6t

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 122 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 323, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 30 thstu 1m

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1868, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1869

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 29 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—This popular Company is desirous of obtaining the services of several first-class AGENTS for this city and vicinity. Also, a first-class General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. Office, No. 112 South FOURTH street. 10 4 3t*

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000

SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents,
9 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.

Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA NINTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH SESSION, 1869-70.

The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 11, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full course, $140.

10 4 6t R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean Medical Faculty.

CLOTHING.

Of all the Custom Departments

OF ALL THE LEADING CLOTHING HOUSES
IN THE UNITED STATES
OR ELSEWHERE,
THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF
The Great Brown Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

TAKES THE LEAD
AND
Challenges Competition!

Our stock of elegant piece goods of
FRENCH,
ENGLISH, and
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
Is altogether unsurpassed, and our facilities for cutting and making these superior goods in the finest style at the lowest price at which it is possible to afford them.

With such cutters as
ROCKHILL,
TURNELL,
AYRES,
RAAB,
LAUBSCH,
SWEENEY,
CLIFTON, and
SETH THOMAS,

We are ready to give the most unbounded satisfaction, in every respect, to the great army of gentlemen who want our Clothing.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would call the attention of buyers to their stock of
FINE BLACK SILKS,
Which have been selected with great care, with reference to quality, finish and color.
FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS.
SILK CORDED POPLINS,
PLAID AND STRIPE POPLINS,
NEWEST STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
In great variety, of all the various textures in the market.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 13 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF BLANKETS.

To effect a RAPID closing out of an EXCESSIVE STOCK of
BLANKETS,
We have arranged a large portion of the LOWER PRICES in the adjoining STORE,
No. 448 NORTH SECOND STREET,
And marked them to sell by the SINGLE PAIR, or in QUANTITIES, for CASH, at
VERY REDUCED RATES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
10 4 3t Above Willow.

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PAPER HANGINGS,
S. W. CORNER NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
9 16 thstu6t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
At Prices Below the Cost of Importation.
Poplins Reduced from $1 to 50c.
Do. from 87½ to 50 cents.
Do. from 75 to 37½ cents.
Rich Chameleon Silks at $1·50.
Black Gros Grain Silks at $1·75 and $2·00.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING DAY.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
ANNOUNCE A DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES OF
LADIES' SUITS,
SACQUES, and
CLOAKS,
For Wednesday Next, October 6.
With increased facilities in our Manufacturing Department, Good Taste, and the advantage of an inexpensive establishment, we hope to gain a large share of
PUBLIC TRADE.
Orders executed with promptness.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
10 2 4t Above Willow.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

CHAMELEON SATINS,
ROMAN SATINS,
BROCATELLE SILKS,
Entirely New, and Very Desirable.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection of
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and a burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

WINES.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM XERES,

A very choice invoice of Amontillado and rich flavored

SHERRIES,
VINTAGE OF 1857,
From the celebrated house of Gonzales, Byass & Co

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
Just received an invoice of
200 CASES
VERZENAY; GOLD LABEL
AND GOLD LABEL DRY.
QUARTS AND PINTS.
For sale by
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
10 1 10trp Nos. 206 and 208 South FRONT Street.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. 9 10 4

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1869.

The Bull that was a Cow.

The local columns of yesterday's newspapers were largely devoted to the mad doings of an animal that was stated to be a bull. According to the reports, the animal behaved worse than any bull ever did at a Spanish bull-fight, acting as though all Broadway and Chatham street were a matador and he were charging at it. He first got loose in Centre street, where a lot of boys vented a large quantity of adolescent brutality upon him, and drove him out of his bovine propriety. After tossing several of them in various directions (still following the accounts), he dashed around the City Hall Park miscellaneously, as though he had a peculiar spite against the new Post Office. Pursued by a cruel crowd, who were in for a good time, he next dashed down Spruce street to Burling Slip, when he suddenly changed his mind, and, instead of jumping in, as his pursuers expected, dashed back again to the Bowery, kicking up his hoofs resplendently. By this time the noise of discharged firearms was heard, and the "bull," making a rapid transit through Worth street, put in another appearance in the Park. Like General Washington among the Indians, the beast seemed to bear a charmed life. Pistols and rifles were levelled at him in vain. He seemed invulnerable. Men, women, and children he tossed with that absence of effort which characterizes the best endeavors of art. Occasionally he varied his performances by going into Broadway, and endeavoring to secure private apartments at the Astor House. At length, at the corner of Chatham and New Chambers streets, he met his death. It came in the shape of revolvers (of the regulation pattern) and axes—the sharpest meat ones that could be procured. Yesterday I went up to take a look at it, and discovered, not a bull, but a poor old superannuated cow, with no horns at all, and with its throat cut! "Rip Van Winkle," I believe, has occasion to mention a cow that was a bull, and the New York newspapers have certainly made mention of a bull that was a cow, on the supposition that the animal I saw yesterday was the one that created the devastation on Sunday.

The New York Club.

This club, which was once the most fashionable and exclusive in New York, is said to be on the eve of a decline. Some of the most able and brilliant men in all those departments of life where exertion brings a man into prominence were once among its members. Of late years, however, the stringency of the rules regulating admission to it have very much relaxed. The reason manifestly is that the restaurant department was tremendously expensive, and additional members were necessary in order to defray them. Consequently the old exclusivity was destroyed. It is probable, however, that a new club will be formed upon the ruins of the old. Indeed, the construction of a new club from the best members of the New York and Union Clubs is already being discussed. There are a good many wealthy people who have intimated their willingness to subscribe liberally toward an affair of this kind, but I doubt whether so exclusive a clique as it is desired to make of it would flourish long in this city. We have plenty of people who have plenty of money, but there are comparatively few of these who have education and culture enough to render an elegant lounging place, *as* a lounging place, a success. The transition from lounging to loafing is easy and inevitable among that large class of young and wealthy New Yorkers whose brains are a vacuum to which nature has not shown her usual abhorrence by filling it up. Consequently exclusive clubs, in this city, must, for the next generation or so, if they aspire to much splendor, become, sooner or later, exclusive failures.

Lord Hubert Ainsley.

Ever since the famous Penniman and De Bremont case, which shook fashionable Gotham from boot to bonnet, there has been a very natural suspicion entertained in regard to the family history of those numerous titled young men who come to this country and flutter for a season or two among the wealthiest families of Fifth avenue and Murray Hill. Before the final settlement is made and Philander and Phillis are married, papa is excusably anxious about his prospective son-in-law's pedigree, and consults the "British Peerage" with a trepidation which every father similarly circumstanced can sympathize with. This is precisely what all the newspaper men have been doing with respect to Lord Hubert Ainsley, a charming young gentleman who one day last week gave a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, in which the "spread" was upon a white corded silk table-cloth, and the bills of fare were printed on pink satin edged with gold frill. This was all very interesting, but it did not satisfy the reporter of the period. This ingenuous individual consulted the "British Peerage" in vain. No Lord Ainsley appeared there, and the Bohemian cry now is, "Is Lord Hubert Ainsley a lord or not a lord?" Leaving those who raised the question to answer it, I would merely remark that another titled gentleman, the Baron Henri de Riviere, has been getting himself into trouble. I don't think he married an American girl. Neither were the wedding ceremonies performed in a police court, as they usually are with titled adventurers in this country. He attached to himself as his wife—the trifling consideration of the ceremony only being omitted—a beautiful French girl named Mad'lle Helene Stille. He not only won her affections, but also some seven or eight thousand dollars she had by her. After living for a couple of years in Paris as man and wife, he persuaded her to accompany him to Lima, Peru. There they remained for a few months, and then returned to Paris, where the Baron seemed to grow weary of the little lady and finally ran off from her and steered for this port. Hither she followed him, and having ascertained that he was stopping at the New York Hotel, laid complaint before Justice Dowling. That gentleman sent three deputy sheriffs in quest of him, and he is now incarcerated, awaiting trial on a charge of having unlawfully appropriated Mad'lle Stille's seventy-five hundred dollars.

Madame Gazzaniga.

It has become somewhat the fashion of late to bestow pity on this faded cantatrice, who, during the last year or two, has settled down into one of the most successful teachers of music in this city. The commiseration is ill-spent. After the death of the Marquis de Malesperla, whose wife she was, she married Signor Albites, an accomplished musician, and last summer the two took a trip to Italy for the purpose of adjusting certain claims which Madame Albites had upon her dead husband's estate. The adjustment of those claims has resulted in Madame Albites' possession of a fortune sufficient to maintain her independently during the remainder of her existence.

That Serious French Opera.

The artists of the serious French Opera Troupe who recently arrived in this country are in a pickle. Unsupported by the public, deserted by their manager, penniless in a foreign country, what the deuce are they to do? To-morrow night they are going to appear at the Academy in *Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Ete*, and on Friday evening in *Robert le Diable*. With the proceeds they are going to scoot back to Paris again by the next steamer that sails, there to rehearse the frightful manner in which the perfidious Americans have treated them.

Last night Mrs. Scott-Siddons appeared as "Viola" in *Twelfth Night*. The audience was not large, for that would be an impossibility in a bandbox like the Fifth Avenue. But it was crowded, and Mrs. Siddons looked very sweet indeed.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS IN THE PIECE.—*Choice assortment of new styles, to be made up to order, into all kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects. Prices lower than the lowest. Style, fit, and workmanship equal to the best.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

A VERY FULL and choice stock of Ready-made Clothing, at the lowest rates, may be found at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

FINE PLATED WARE.—The sale of Fine Plated Ware and Cutlery that was commenced this morning at Messrs. Birch & Son's store, No. 11le Chesnut street, will be continued this evening at 7½ o'clock; and as the chance to buy Sheffield plated ware at public sale seldom occurs, we advise all that are in want of a good article to attend.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China, the celebrated palm shape.
Will be sold at their usually low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Shakespeare, an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedentedly low prices.
But don't take our word for it.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have received all those fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe. They were all purchased under factory prices, and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, per steamer Helvetia, the first instalment of the immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. If you have a desire to be astonished, call and see the prices. They will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received, by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glass Ware.
They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves.
Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

Fall Overcoats from $6·50 to $25.

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FALL OVERCOATS FROM $6·50 TO $25
This is one of the most useful garments any one can have for cool mornings and evenings and chilly days. We are prepared to show the new styles of Fall and Winter Wear, and have the LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST Stock of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JAMES—HIBBLER.—On Thursday morning, September 30, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rudder, WILLIAM A. JAMES to S. REGINA HIBBLER, all of this city.

MAY—BOSSARD.—September 19, by Rev. William Cathcart, Lieutenant WILLIAM MAY to Mrs. ALMIRA BOSSARD, both of this city.

SHAW—ZANE.—On Sunday evening, October 3, 1869, by the Rev. R. A. Chalker, Mr. ALBERT T. SHAW to Miss SALLIE M. ZANE, the only daughter of Eli Zane, Esq., all of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

BASSETT.—Suddenly, on the 2d instant, General ISAAC C. M. BASSETT, aged 40 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, the old members of Cadwalader Greys; Integrity Lodge, No. —, A. Y. M.; Moyamensing Hose Company No. 27; and officers and members of 82d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Bassett, No. 616 Paul street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CARSON.—On the morning of the 3d instant, MARY J., wife of J. Hays Carson, and daughter of the late John E. Keen.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1632 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill, (Boston and New York papers please copy.)

GILLESPIE.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. UNITY GILLESPIE, aged 50 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mr. John Farren, No. 1240 N. Front street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Michael's. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

HILDEBURN.—At Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 14th of September last, JOHN M., infant son of Captain Samuel and Nina R. Hildeburn, aged 10 months.

MURPHY.—On the 3d instant, ADELA K., eldest daughter of the late John Murphy.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 7th instant. Service at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, at the Church of the Atonement, Seventeenth and Summer streets. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SWEENY.—On the 4th instant, SARAH, wife of Michael Sweeny, aged 37 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1 Avenue C, New Market street, above Vine, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. HARLEY
8 4 thstorp

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged rod attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
19 5 20t No. 230 South SECOND Street.

GRAND SILK DISPLAY.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 5 and 6,

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL HAVE THE

LARGEST DISPLAY OF SILKS

EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY.

OPENING OF CLOAKS

AND

NEW STYLE SUITS

ON

Thursday, October 7.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

10 5 2t PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
(EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

The Parham Sewing Machine Company,
No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tmrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1869. EYRE & LANDELL, 1869.
DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS OF
DRY GOODS,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.
LYONS ALL-SILK VELVETS.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
PIM'S POPLINS.
RICH SILK PLUSHES.
SILK CORD POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SACKINGS.
E. & L. ARE MAKING BEST BLACK SILKS A LEADING ARTICLE. 9 11 stuth3mrp

EMPRESS JACKETS OPEN TO-DAY.—EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH Sts.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY OPENING FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1869. NICHOLS, No. 102 South EIGHTH Street, below Chesnut.
10 5 2t*

OLD HOLLAND GIN AT AUCTION.

To Druggists and Others.

Will be sold at the Auction House of
POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 S. FRONT STREET,
On Thursday Morning, Oct. 7,
AT 12 M.,
TWELVE 5-GALLON DEMIJOHNS
Private Stock Old Holland Gin.
This GIN is warranted pure, very old, and was imported by a private gentleman for his own use. 10 4 3t

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 35 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF THE LATEST
FALL STYLES.
Orders for the celebrated make of
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
9 28 tuths4p1m

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" not to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices. J. E. GOULD,
7 24 stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING SILKS.

WHITE SATINS,
WHITE MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WHITE GROS DE LONDRES,
WHITE GROS GRAINS,
WHITE TAFFETAS,
WHITE POULT DE SOIES,
With a Complete Line of all the
NEW SHADES FOR EVENING.

BLACK SILKS

OF EVERY QUALITY AND FINISH,
From $2 per yard to $10 per yard.
These Goods have been ordered expressly for our retail trade, and will be sold
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
10 2 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

CLAN PLAIDS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Would call special attention to their splendid assortment of these FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present season, in various grades.

NOVEL FABRICS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Are now displaying a number of Novelties, both in texture and design, just received from Paris for
WALKING DRESSES AND SUITS.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,
PREMIUM BLANK BOOKS.
All sizes on hand and made to order.
LITHOGRAPHIC STAMPED CHECKS AND DRAFTS.
COMMERCIAL BLANKS printed in superior style.
A FULL SUPPLY OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COUNTING-HOUSE
STATIONERY.
WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,
No. 127 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
9 23 thstu6trp Above Dock, opposite Girard Bank.

CIGARS.

229 S. FRONT ST. 229 S. FRONT ST.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
(ESTABLISHED 1828),
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CIGARS,
No. 229 S. FRONT St., below Walnut.
Freshly Imported Cigars in or out of Bond.
Of our Manufacture, thirty varieties; quality warranted. 10 1 1m5p
Assortment and prices to suit all buyers.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. srp

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE
REPUBLICAN
Grand Mass Meeting.
By the Apathy of Good Men
Bad Men Triumph.

The friends of our present National and State Administration, favorable to the re-election of the PATRIOTIC and EFFICIENT GEARY as GOVERNOR, and of the LEARNED and IMPARTIAL WILLIAMS as JUDGE of the SUPREME COURT—who desire to secure a fair expression of the PUBLIC WILL, and INTELLIGENT and HONEST MEN to office—will meet in

GRAND MASS MEETING
IN FRONT OF THE
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON BROAD STREET,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, October 5,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

To present the CLAIMS of the CANDIDATES of the REPUBLICAN PARTY, and to take measures to SECURE their TRIUMPHANT ELECTION.

The friends of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, of a WISE SYSTEM of FINANCE, of a SOUND and CONVENIENT CURRENCY, of the HONEST PAYMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT, and of FREEDOM in EVERY LAND and for ALL PEOPLE, are invited to attend.

PHILADELPHIANS! let us not be apathetic when PUBLIC DUTY calls. "BY THE APATHY OF GOOD MEN BAD MEN TRIUMPH." The MEMORY of the TOILS, the TRIALS, the SUFFERINGS through which OUR COUNTRY lately passed—GRATITUDE to the NOBLE SOLDIERS who SAVED our UNION—every MANLY and PATRIOTIC FEELING DEMANDS that GOOD CITIZENS should ATTEND to PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The following distinguished men will address the meeting:—

HON. WILLIAM STRONG.
GEN. JOHN M. THAYER, United States Senator from Nebraska.
HON. CHARLES GIBBONS.
HON. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren.
HON. GEORGE LEAR, of Bucks.
HON. A. I. HERR, of Dauphin.
HON. THOMAS M. MARSHALL, of Allegheny.
HON. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford.
HON. WILLIAM JENNISON, of Michigan.
HON. THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Allegheny.
HON. JOHN. W. FORNEY.
GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN.
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
HON. LEONARD MYERS.
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
19 1 4t

MAXIMILIAN.

A Leaf from the Diary of Princess Salm-Salm.

Of the attempts of the Emperor Maximilian to effect an escape, of which few details have reached the public, the diary of the princess contains the following:—

"I had long sought to convince the Emperor of the necessity of treating with the commanding officers rather than with their subordinates, if he would effect an escape. One of these I had already won over, Colonel Villanueva, who was in command of the troops guarding the city. Villanueva took a deep interest in the fate of the Emperor, and thought it would be a misfortune for the country if the Government did not spare his life. For this reason he was ready to render us all the assistance in his power. He refused to accept money for himself, although he was poor and had to provide for dependent relations, and trusted to the Emperor taking him to Europe and securing him some position there.

"Colonel Villanueva told me, however, that he alone could do nothing; that it was necessary to win over Colonel Palacios, who had immediate command of the prisons.

"To this end I asked the Emperor to deposit one hundred thousand dollars in gold with Messrs. Rubio, to be drawn as circumstances should require. Ready money, I told the Emperor, I had learned by experience, was the first necessity if one would treat with Mexicans.

"He replied that money was the least of his cares, as Baron Magnus, together with the other ministers, had assured him that any sums he might require were at his disposal.

"I now informed him that I had arranged everything with Villanueva, who was to open his prison-doors, and provide an escort of a hundred men to conduct him to Cerro Gordo, and thence to the coast.

"The Emperor approved the plan, but insisted that I, with Dr. Basch, should accompany him on horseback. He feared that he might be betrayed and murdered, and thought that the presence of a lady might serve as a protection.

"I told him that I would undertake the negotiation with Colonel Palacios, who had charge of the convent guard, and was in the habit of spending the entire night walking up and down the hall before the emperor's room, but that I could do nothing without money.

"With horror the Emperor now saw his position in its true light, and regretted bitterly that he had lost so much time, and had not sooner supplied himself with money. He had none at all, but said he would do his utmost to obtain what might be required.

"The next time I went to him I found him in despair. He found it impossible to obtain the money to bribe the colonel, but he offered me two bills of exchange, each for one hundred thousand dollars, on the Emperor and imperial family of Austria. He said he would send me five thousand dollars by nine o'clock in the evening, at the latest, as it was imperative that I should have that amount to hand to Palacios for distribution among the soldiers, or to distribute among them myself. Up to that moment, I had made no overtures to Palacios. It was arranged between Villanueva and myself that I should leave the prison at eight o'clock, accompanied by Palacios, whom I should endeavor to keep with me till ten o'clock.

"I was not lodged at that time in an hotel, but with Madame Pepita Vicentis, the widow of a gentlemon of our party, who was killed during the siege. General Echegarry lodged in the same house. This old lady was extremely kind towards the imprisoned, and during the whole time provided for fifteen of them.

"I remained with the the Emperor until 8 o'clock, and had a long and interesting conversation with him. He confided to me his secret cares and fears, and talked of his plans for the future should he return to Europe. He spoke most feelingly of his mother, for whom he gave me tender messages and other commissions, in case I alone should return to Vienna. This interview made me very sad, and I felt a fearful presentiment that I should never see him again.

"Just before 8 o'clock he handed me his seal ring, If I succeeded with Palacios, the colonel was to return the ring to him that evening. I left him with a heavy heart and little hope, for I was about to undertake a very difficult task with very slender means—two pieces of paper, the value of which the person with whom I had to treat would probably be ignornt.

"Colonel Palacios was an Indian, who could hardly read or write. He was, however, a brave soldier, had distinguished himself on more than one occasion, and had won the special confidence of his superiors, who had made him a kind of provost marshal, and intrusted him with all the executions. He had a young wife, who had recently presented him with their first child, which was the father's idol. As he was poor, I hoped that the thought of securing independence for this child would incline him to accede to my proposal.

"The colonel accompanied me home, and I asked him into the parlor. I began immediately to speak of the Emperor, in order to see how he stood affected, and if there was any room to hope for success.

"He told me he had been one of his most bitter enemies, but since he had been so much about him, had seen how nobly he had borne himself in his misfortunes, and since he had looked at his loyal, manly face, with its clear blue eyes, that he felt for him the greatest compassion, if not love and admiration.

"After thus feeling my way for some fifteen or twenty minutes, I came, with a palpitating heart, to the matter. The moment upon which all depended, had arrived—the moment on which the life and death of a noble and good man, who had honored me with his friendship, and who was my sovereign. I said to the colonel that I had a communication to make to him that was of the greatest moment to him as well as to myself and others; but before I proceeded he must give me, not only his word of honor as a soldier and a gentleman, but swear by all he held dear, that he would not betray me to any one, even should he refuse to entertain my proposal.

"He gave me his word of honor, and swore, by the love he bore his wife and young child, to observe the most profound secrecy.

"I now told him I knew positively that the Emperor had been sentenced to death, and would certainly be shot unless he escaped, which he acknowledged he believed to be true. Then I gave him to understand that I had arranged with others everything for his escape, if he for ten minutes would turn his back and close his eyes; that without his cooperation we could do nothing, and that the life of the Emperor was in his hands. The tragic urgency of the case induced me to speak without reserve. I said I knew he was poor, that he had a wife and child whose future in these uncertain times was very insecure; and that I could offer him an opportunity to assure their independence as well as his own for life. I here offered him one hundred thousand dollars, and promised to give him immediately five thousand dollars in coin for himself and his soldiers. I represented to him that what I proposed was not contrary to his honor, as in no way could he do his country so great a servicé as in accepting. The execution of the Emperor would arm the whole world against Mexico; if, however, he escaped, no European power would in future meddle with the domestic concerns of his country. I said much more, to all of which he listened attentively. It was very clear, from the expression of his face, that he was strongly tempted.

"At last I was silent, and it was his turn to speak. He laid his hand on his heart, and assured me that he felt the deepest sympathy for Maximilian—that he believed it would be best for Mexico to let him escape, but that he could not decide so important a matter on the instant; in any case, however, he could not accept the bill. He took it, nevertheless, into his hand, and looked at it with evident curiosity. The Indian could not probably comprehend that such a slip of paper, with half a dozen lines written on it, could secure a fortune for himself and his young family. A purse of gold would have been a much more eloquent advocate.

"He handed the bill back to me, saying he could not accept it; that he would take the night to consider the matter, and let me know his decision in the morning.

"I showed him the Emperor's ring, told him for what purpose it had been given me, and begged him to return it that night. He took it and put it on his finger, but, after reflecting for a few moments, he took it off, saying he could not accept it, and that he must have time for reflection. He then said a good deal about his honor, disgracing his wife and child, etc.

"'Well, colonel,' said I, 'I see you have not yet decided. Take time to consider, and remember your word of honor and your oath. You know that nothing can be done without you, and no good would come of your betraying me.'

"Colonel Villanueva, who was very anxious to know the result of the interview, came a little after 9 o'clock, and was soon followed by Dr. Basch, but without the five thousand dollars. When Palacios had left, I told them that nothing could be done that night, but that I was not without hope.

"Palacios seems to have considered my proposal until about midnight, when he went to Escobedo and informed him of everything.

"The next morning, I arose to find the house guarded. Every one was allowed to enter, but no one could leave without being arrested. This was the fate of Dr. Basch, who came to me from the Emperor with the following note:—

"'QUERETARO, June 13, 1867.—The two bills, for one hundred thousand dollars each, which I drew to-day for Colonels Palacios and Villanueva on the Imperial family of Austria, are valid only on condition that I am rescued by the above-named colonels.

'MAXIMILIAN.'

"Two servants of the Emperor came to me with a message that he wished to see me immediately. I already knew that Palacios had broken his word, and that Dr. Basch had been arrested. This information was conveyed in a note from an officer on Escobedo's staff."

The Princess, on account of the important part she had taken in this plan to save the life of Maximilian, was sent to San Luis Potosi as a prisoner. There she made another last effort to obtain the pardon of President Juarez for the condemned. She says:—

"The last day before the execution had come; the next morning the Emperor was to be shot. Although I had little hope, still I determined to make one more effort to move the heart of the man who alone had the power to prevent the terrible tragedy. The pale, melancholy face of him whose clear blue eyes had inspired with compassion even the Indian Palacios was ever before me.

"It was eight o'clock in the evening when I went to the President, who immediately received me. He was pale, and looked careworn. With trembling lips I pleaded for the life of the Emperor, or at least for a repite. He said he could not grant even a respite, that it would only prolong the Emperor's agony, and that he must die the next morning.

"When I heard these terrible words I was wild with grief. I trembled in every limb, and, sobbing, I fell on my knees, and pleaded with words that came warm from the heart. The President sought to raise me, but I clung to his knees and would not rise till he had granted my prayer; I thought I must move him to compassion. I saw he was deeply moved; he, as well as Senor Iglesias, who was present, could not restrain his tears. He said to me, in a sad, tremulous tone:—'It pains me, madam, to see you thus on your knees before me, but, if all the kings and queens of Europe were prostrate before me, I could not save his life. I do not take it; it is the law, the people demand it, not I. If I failed to do the will of the people, my life would be the penalty.'

"'Oh,' I cried, in my despair, 'if blood must flow, take my life, the life of a useless woman, and spare that of a man who may do so much good in another country!'

"All was in vain. The President raised me to my feet, and again assured me that the life of my husband should be spared. He said he was very seriously compromised, and would certainly be condemned to death, but that, as I had gained his esteem and admiration by my efforts in behalf of Maximilian and my husband, he would grant my petition so far as he could. He would pardon my husband, and was grieved that he could do no more. I thanked him, and went.

"In the anteroom, I found more than two hundred ladies of San Luis, who had come to plead for the lives of the three condemned men. They were admitted, but their prayers were of no more avail than mine.

"Later, Madame Miramon came, leading her two children. The President could not refuse to see her. Senor Iglesias told me it was a heart-rending scene to see this poor woman and her innocent little ones plead for the life of the husband and the father. The President, he said, suffered terribly in these interviews to think that stern necessity compelled him to take the life of the noble Maximilian and his two 'brothers,' but he could not do otherwise.

"Madame Miramon fainted and was carried out of the room.

"I could not close my eyes that night, some hours of which I passed in the church, with a number of ladies of our party, praying.

"In the course of the morning the telegraph announced the sad intelligence that the executions had taken place and—that all was over."

—The "Bibliotheque Internationale Universelle" is the title of a new project which has been started by a literary society in Paris. Their object is to publish all the known masterpieces of literature of all nations. It is to consist of about two hundred volumes octavo, and two volumes are to come out monthly at a low price to subscribers. The works, however, are not to be originals, but French translations.

THE CHURCH OF ROME.

The Pope's Answer to Dr. Cumming.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

By the desire of the Archbishop, I forward to you the enclosed translation of a letter addressed to him by his Holiness in reply to the letter of the Rev. Dr. Cumming. Believing that it may be interesting to some of your readers, the Archbishop places it at your disposal for publication. I am, etc.,

W. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

No. 8 York place, W., Sept. 20, 1869.

Pope Pius IX to our Venerable Brother Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster:—Venerable Brother, Health and the Apostolic Blessing.—We have seen by the newspapers that Dr. Cumming, of Scotland, has inquired of you whether leave would be given at the approaching Council to those who dissent from the Catholic Church to put forward the arguments which they think can be advanced in support of their own opinions; and that, on your replying that this was a matter to be determined by the Holy See, he has written to us upon the subject.

Now, if the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholics with respect to the teaching authority which has been given by our Divine Saviour to His Church, and therefore with respect to its infallibility in deciding questions which belong to dogma or to morals, he must know that the Church cannot permit errors which it has carefully considered, judged, and condemned to be again brought under discussion. This, too, is what has already been made known by our Letters. (viz., The Letters Apostolic of September 13, 1868, addressed "To all Protestants and other non-Catholics.") For, when we said, "it cannot be denied or doubted that Jesus Christ Himself, in order that he might apply to all generations of men the fruits of His redemption, built here on earth upon Peter His only Church—that is, the one, holy, Catholic and apostolic Church, and gave to him all power that was necessary for preserving whole and inviolate the deposit of faith, and for delivering the same faith to all peoples, and tribes, and nations," we therefore signified that the primacy both of honor and of jurisdiction, which was conferred upon Peter and his successors by the Founder of the Church, is placed beyond the hazard of disputation. This, indeed, is the hinge upon which the whole question between Catholics and all who dissent from them turns, and from this dissent, as from a fountain, all the errors of non-Catholics flow. "For inasmuch as such bodies of men are destitute of that living and divinely-established authority which teaches mankind especially the things of faith and the rule of morals, and which also directs and governs them in whatever relates to eternal salvation, so these same bodies of men have ever varied in their teaching, and their change and instability never cease. If, therefore, your inquirer will consider either the opinion which is held by the Church as to the infallibility of its judgment in defining whatever belongs to faith or morals, or what we ourselves have written respecting the primacy and teaching authority of Peter, he will at once perceive that no room can be given at the Council for the defense of errors which have already been condemned, and that we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, but have only urged them "to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this Council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their forefathers belonged, gives a new proof of its close unity and invincible vitality, and to satisfy the wants of their souls by withdrawing from a state in which they cannot be sure of their salvation." If, by the inspiration of Divine grace, they shall seek God with their whole heart, they will easily cast away all preconceived and adverse opinions, and, laying aside all desire of disputation, they will return to the Father from whom they have long unhappily gone astray. We, on our part, will joyfully run to meet them; and, embracing them with a father's charity, we shall rejoice, and the Church will rejoice with us, that our children who were dead have come to life again, and that they who were lost have been found. This indeed we earnestly ask of God; and do you, venerable brother, join your prayers to ours.

In the meanwhile, as a token of the Divine favor and of our own especial benevolence, we most lovingly give to you and to your diocese our Apostolic blessing.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this 4th day of September, 1869, in the twenty-fourth year of our Pontificate. POPE PIUS IX.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS

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CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys,
CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children,
VELVETEENS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHINCHILLAS,
SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style,
SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS AND CORDUROYS,
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TERRAPINS $18 PER DOZEN. 9 15

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but

M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 28* No. 235 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
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DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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Young men prepared for business or high standing in Colleges. Circulars at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE
for Young Ladies, No. 4025 CHESNUT Street.
10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, for class instruction in the rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee and Madrigal Sineing, will open on MONDAY, September 27. Circulars at the music stores and at No. 812 Arch street. 9 25 2w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
OFFICE No. 1124 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS, 824 WALNUT and 807 N. BROAD.
FALL QUARTER will begin MONDAY, October 11, 1869.
Pupils may commence at any time.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 9 16thstu12t

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
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THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

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Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

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GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply at JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
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BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 1m

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The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc
The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid
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Are kept constantly on hand.
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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
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This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
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The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
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We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

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AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1t2 21

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
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Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 21

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BONDS,
OF THE ISSUE OF 1869,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
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Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,
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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
IS OFFERED AT
Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

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MRS. M. A. BINDER.
ARTISTE DES MODES,
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N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,
With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelettes, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
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Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth

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Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
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8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES PAGE, Esq., administrator of the estate of M. F. ORMOND, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PAGE, Esq., No. 272 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 2 stuth 3t*

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 305 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
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The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 132 NORTH WHARVES
AND
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PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

GENERALITIES.

Costly Sport.

The Supreme Judicial Court, in session at Dover week before last, was occupied three days with the trial of the case of Ricker vs. Freeman—an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for injuries sustained eleven years ago, when the parties were schoolboys of about twelve years of age. The evidence showed that during the recess of the school which they attended, the boys were "skylarking" on the stairs, in the course of which Freeman threw Ricker so violently that he fell upon some hooks in the wall, one of which entered his neck and did him so much injury that he never recovered from the effects of it. The damages were laid at $5000, and the action has been defended till this late day when the parties became of age. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him damages to the amount of $3250. No malice was imputed to the defendant, but the act for which he is made to pay so smartly was the result of the rough play in which schoolboys frequently indulge.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

Restored to Sight.

A strange story has got abroad in Edinburgh recently in regard to an aged female pauper in the St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse. The woman has been an inmate of the poorhouse for a good many years, and in addition to her other misfortunes she had been afflicted with blindness. Not long ago she was attacked with a violent pain, such as the medical officers could not understand, far less relieve. It lasted the whole of the night, and part of the following day, and was described as of such a nature that it threatened to "tear her eyes out." At last it reached a height; the poor woman for a time was left in a state of semi-prostration; but to her delight, as soon as the pain had passed off, she found that her eyesight had been restored! One can imagine the astonishment of one of the officers, when, shaking him heartily by the hand, she said:—"I have often shaken hands with you before; I have often heard your voice and spoke to you, but never have I seen your face till this morning!"

The Spanish Mission.

The withdrawal of Sickles and the appointment of Mr. Parke Godwin, whose name has already been mentioned in connection with the place, and who is of the order of mind of Adams, Motley, and the early statesmen of the country, would be an act suited to the occasion. Mr. Godwin not only comprehends the philosophy of history, but he has that broad and sensitive nature which responds to the thought of the people. The experience and studies of Mr. Godwin, his accomplishments as a linguist, his intimate acquaintance with public affairs, and especially with the politics and men of our own country, peculiarly fit him for the present emergency in Spain. For some years he has been withdrawn from the active editorial management of the *Post*, and has passed the time in Europe, gathering materials for the continuation of his great history of France, all the while mingling with the best informed and most active men of the Old World. Our interests and our honor would be cared for with wisdom and dignity were they intrusted to the care of Mr. Godwin, and certainly there is reason to fear that they are not now safe.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Travellers on Long Island Sound.

The means of safety for travellers on our Sound boats are becoming very unsound. About six weeks ago we called attention to the case of a passenger who was drugged, robbed, and thrown overboard from one of them, without apparently exciting the least notice of any of the officers of the boat. Luckily the victim of this outrage was an expert swimmer, and so saved his life, after remaining in the water nearly two hours. Last Wednesday night a man named Cox, and but recently arrived in this country, took passage on board the steamer Bristol, from this city, and late in the evening was shot by some stranger without the slightest provocation. These occurrences, taken in conjunction, give rise to a question of taste, namely, whether it is preferable to be shot or be drowned. People who prefer the water lines of communication would do well to settle this question in their own minds before purchasing tickets.—*N. Y. Post.*

Foreign Items.

—M. Eugene Godard, the æronaut, recently made an ascension at Rheims, but in alighting his balloon, the Cite-de-Florence, was caught in a gust of wind and torn into strips. Fortunately the persons in the car, three in number, were unhurt.

—The Emperor has sent to M. Theophile Gautier, in acknowledgment of the verses which that writer extemporized last season at the residence of the Princess Mathilde, a flattering autograph letter, accompanied by two magnificent Sevres vases.

—The *Wheekblad voor Israelieten*, a Dutch Jewish paper, reports that a Jewish lady in her hundredth year recently visited the Amsterdam Exhibition, accompanied by her grandson, who was himself a grandfather. She inspected a sewing-machine and threaded a needle without the aid of spectacles.

—At a short distance from Rivadellesa, an immense natural grotto, entirely filled with stalactite columns of great beauty, has just been discovered by some English miners. Passages extend in different directions for more than a league. Tourists declare this cavern to be one of the most beautiful in the world.

—The remains of the unfortunate Adah Menken were some time ago removed from Pere la Chaise to Mont Parnasse, where the obelisk was raised to her memory. It is now stated that the wrong coffin was disinterred, a second having been placed surreptitiously above hers. An unknown corpse lies therefore under the obelisk, with its ornamental cross and wreath, at Mont Parnasse, while poor Menken sleeps unnoticed in her humble grave. Her dying wishes were that it might be marked only by a rude cross, bearing the words "Thou knowest."

—A new poet has turned up in England—a realistic poet, we should say, judging by the specimens of his verse given in the *Athenæum*. In a ballad on the battle of Trafalgar occurs this vigorous and racy stanza, the first line of which might have been written by the late Artemus Ward:—

"At 1·15 Lord Nelson fell,
And forty men around him;
A ball from the Reboubtable
Most grievously did wound him;
At half past four o'clock he died,
And Glory came and crowned him."

—The Indian papers state that the Maharajah of Travancore is about to perform the ceremony of Thooloparum. The process consists of his Highness being placed in one scale with an equal weight of gold in the other. The gold thus obtained is afterwards distributed among the Brahmins according to each one's privilege, and it is only after the ceremony that his Highness is supposed to be sanctified. There is another ceremony which consists in his Highness passing through the belly of a cow of gold; this is termed Ernıagherpum. This it is proposed to celebrate next year. It is feared that these costly ceremonies, combined with the coming Moorajebum, will absorb a good portion of the surplus revenue of the State.

—The Duke of Cambridge, the commander-in-chief of the English army, lately did a brilliant thing. He signified his pleasure that all officers should wear steel scabbards for their swords, and at considerable trouble and expense the whim of his Royal Highness was obeyed. A group of officers, equipped with these new steel scabbards, was formed inside the Chatham redoubt at night, when a supposed enemy threw an electric light upon the work. In an instant each officer stood revealed by a gleam of white light down his side, an easy prey to the enemy's sharpshooters, had the campaign been real instead of mimic. The steel scabbards ordered by his Royal Highness are now to be blackened, also at considerable trouble and expense. So much for meddling with edged tools.

—For some months past the *Saturday Review* has been set up in type the separate letters of which are joined together with a sort of gum or cement, so that short words and parts of words are lifted from the case by the compositor in one operation, instead of picking up each separate and distinct letter. It is understood that this modern adaptation of the elder Mr. Walter's system of logotypography is not a complete success; the multiplication of the type-boxes, and difficulty of remembering the places of all the varied combinations of letters, rendering the process slow and tedious. Messrs. Spottiswoode, the printers, who make this experiment, have tried many plans for abbreviating time and saving trouble in type-setting, but none of them have as yet superseded the method universally in use from the invention of printing.

—In Paris "findings are *not* keepings," and no less than from eighteen to twenty thousand objects found upon the public way are deposited by the finders at a special depot for that purpose in the course of the year. About an equal number of articles left in public vehicles are similarly deposited. These waifs and strays are all stowed away within the prefecture of police, in an immense magazine, which forms a perfect bazaar of odds and ends of the most heterogeneous character, every one numbered, ticketed, classed, and arranged in marvellous order, waiting to be reclaimed by its lawful owner. The room where all the more valuable objects are deposited contains twelve immense presses filled with watches, chains, rouleaux of gold coin, bank-notes, diamonds, and jewelry of every kind, and there are commonly in these presses no less than twelve thousand unclaimed articles. The general depot comprises nine large rooms, furnished from top to bottom with shelves, upon which are piled objects of every shape, size, nature, and value—cashmere shawls and sabots, hand organs and artificial flowers, kitchen utensils and pocket-books, bunches of keys and curry-combs. The number of objects in the depot at one time is usually about forty thousand. Ordinarily the number of canes, umbrellas, and parasols is at least fifteen thousand. All articles, if not reclaimed within a year, are handed back to the finders, who are required, however, to keep them two years and a day before they are legally entitled to dispose of them. Although Parisians are perfectly aware of the existence of this depot, comparatively few take the trouble to inquire there for any lost article, every one thinking *his* property is certain to have fallen into dishonest hands.

Foreign Literary Items.

—The first part of the Roxburghe Ballads, for the Ballad Society, is in press.

—Mr. Dymond, who has been connected with the *Morning Star* from its commencement, is about to retire from that paper, with the intention of settling in Canada.

—Count Philip Paul de Segur is the oldest man in the French Academy. He was born in 1780, and "received" in 1830. But the oldest Academician is M. A. F. Villemain, born 1790, and received into membership in 1821.

—The Queen's autograph letter, by which she intimated her intention to present to the Royal Academy her bust, the work of her daughter, the Princess Louise, has, by her Majesty's permission, been deposited in the archives of the Academy. The bust will be placed, we believe, in the chief exhibition room.

—Mr. William Michael Rossetti is editing a cheap series of the later British poets for Messrs. Moxon, with compendious biographico-critical notices. Six volumes will be ready in October. Mr. Rossetti's new Life of Shelley is also in press, and will be published, with his edition of the poet's works, in November.

—Mr. Richard Morris will add to his re-edition of the curious early Bestiary for the Early English Text Society some thirteenth-century Kentish sermons translated from the French, the "Passion of our Lord" and other poems from the Jesus College MS. of the "Owl and Nightingale," and some versions of the Proverbs of Alfred.

—Mr. Wilkie Collins is alert, after a long repose. He is now engaged on a story which is intended for successive numbers of *Cassell's Magazine*. We will suggest to Mr. Wilkie Collins that if he completes his story before the first number appears in a serial form his labor will be materially lightened, his health spared, and the public will be free from all possible disappointment.

—The next book in Mr. Arber's excellent series of English reprints is the fifteenth-century version of the "Reuclacion of Sent Nycholas to a Monke of Euyshamme," A. D. 1196, from the unique copy in the British Museum, not heretofore reprinted. It is an account of the monk's visit to Purgatory and Paradise, under the guidance of St. Nicholas, showing how sinners are punished and well-doers rewarded, and intended "for the comfort and profetyng of all cristyn pepulle." There is, of course, much matter in it for the illustration of the life and opinions of the writer's time in England.

—The Newton-Pascal affair in Paris has come to an end, and in the way that was from the first foreseen on the English side of the Channel. At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences on Sept. 13, M. Chasles delivered a brief history of the whole matter, showing how the MS8. first came into his hands by purchase of a few letters, then more and more followed to the number of above 20,000, all of which he also bought, having no doubt of their genuineness; how that at last his suspicions were excited, and he requested the Prefect of Police to set a watch on the seller of manuscripts, and later recommended that he should be arrested, which was accordingly done, and now the forger lies in prison awaiting further inquiry. M. Chasles is of opinion that no single hand could have produced so enormous a mass of documents—so various a supply of letters, some even purporting to be written by Julius Cæsar, others by Charlemagne and the Merovingian kings, and that there exists somewhere an association of forgers, which remains to be discovered. Hence we may expect to hear of curious revelations on this "international" controversy, and on the means by which it was brought about. Every friend of M. Chasles will rejoice that he has at last spoken out, and made a clean breast of it.

—The discovery of two new diamond fields—those of the Cape and of Victoria—has come in good time to meet the demand. The East India supply has long since declined, and the markets have of late years been dependent on Brazilian. On the whole, the fashion for diamonds has declined in Russia, Turkey, Spain, and Portugal, though a rise was created by the fashion in Paris under the Empire and in the United States. Diamonds used to be, in disturbed countries, for the middle and higher classes, a resource for hoarding in political troubles, which gold and silver furnished to the lower classes. The improved political condition of many countries has diminished both modes of hoarding. For small diamonds or diamond dust for trade purposes the want has increased, and the price sometimes reaches £600 per ounce.

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THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 1rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·55 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·20 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·45 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·30 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

TIME TABLE.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11 30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $5.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 3·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9 30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE ÆPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accomm dation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night	3·00 A. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and 6·35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	7·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·35 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·25, 6·45, and 9·25 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD'S. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

5·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5·20 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent. September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6 10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¼, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7¾, 8·10, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·25 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10½ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FLOOD.

Gathering of Waters in the Schuylkill and Delaware—The Deluge's Damage—Appearance of the Inundated Districts To-day.

The Schuylkill Subsiding—The Delaware Rising—Prospects of a Resumption at the Water Works—Additional Particulars.

The city's sole and only topic of conversation to-day is the deluge which has visited her, its results, and the damage it created.

Even at midnight the wharves and streets nearing the Schuylkill front were thronged by hundreds of spectators, voluble with comments on the flood, and curious in discovering cellars squares away from the river's wonted limit that floated in inundation.

Men, women, and children of the poorer kind, who live in the western skirts of the town, were busy by the dim light of the stars in gathering piles of drift-wood, swimming it to the edge of the water, and thence carrying it to their homes.

This morning the shores of both rivers, the Delaware and Schuylkill, were crowded. The scene at either front was indeed one of desolation. Wrecked timbers, barrels, and car-boxes, shingles from roofs of houses, soaked tufts of hay and straw, and numberless other articles light enough to float, covered the streets, filled up the gutters, and adhered to the walls of the houses.

The Delaware river is still rising. The Schuylkill, on the contrary, rapidly falls. This morning, at 9 o'clock, the water passing over the dam at Fairmount was six feet six inches in depth, having fallen since yesterday some half-dozen feet.

The prospects are that the various water works will be enabled to resume operations to-night. The "turbines" at Fairmount can work under water, when the flood is not too deep—a thing absolutely impossible with the old breast-wheels.

The water in the reservoirs is sufficient in quantity to supply all needs until the wheels can again operate, although the exact depth in each one was not ascertained this morning.

The subsidence in the waters of the Schuylkill has emptied the streets near it, but of course the hundreds of cellars which were flooded still remain so. At Twenty-fourth and Vine streets, however, where there is a sort of depression in the ground, a large lake still presents its unwelcome surface to the dwellers on its banks.

In addition to the particulars furnished in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, the following were collected this morning:—

Here and There.

The basement of the American Meter Company's establishment, at Twenty-second and Cherry streets, was filled with water. The tannery of J. Hadley, on Cherry street, above Twenty-second, was also flooded. The building occupied by E. & G. Walden, manufacturers of patent fan-blowers, was also damaged. On Race street, above Twenty-second, the machine shop of J. E. Packer & Co. was filled with the fluid, as were also the basements of a row of houses near by.

On the west side of the river, just below the bridge, the coal oil refinery of Renshard & Street was submerged, containing two engines and one boiler. There were on Saturday about seventy-five barrels of oil in the tank, but whether it had escaped or not was not ascertainable. There floated off twenty-five barrels of crude and twenty-five barrels of refined oil, together with about one hundred empty barrels. Just below, a stable, with dwelling attached, was in a similar condition. Adjoining this was the lamp-black factory of the Messrs. Wilson, which was considerably damaged.

Below the Chesnut Street Bridge.

At the western end of the Chesnut street bridge, E. Morgan & Son, manufacturers of terra-cotta drain pipe, are the lessees of a wharf upon which they store the product of their works. Their wares were protected from the weather by sheds; the flood nearly covered the sheds. The firm will lose about $500. Just below Morgan & Son's are the petroleum works and storage wharves of Wallace, Curtis & Co. They are losers to the amount of about $2000. One hundred and fifty barrels of oil, five hundred empty barrels and some shedding were carried off. Two large tanks at the south end of their depot were lifted from their foundations, and the pipe connecting them with the barrel-fillers was twisted off, and the oil in them lost.

The fence surrounding three sides of the West Philadelphia Skating Park at Walnut street was demolished. The Almshouse meadows were overflowed, and all the property on the west bank of the river below them was more or less damaged. Six spans of the trestle-work of the Point Breeze branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, nearly opposite the Almshouse buildings, were destroyed. The cellars on Thirtieth street, from Chesnut street to Sansom, are filled with water. The wood wharf of John D. Ward, at the east end of the Chesnut Street Bridge, was completely inundated, and almost his entire stock of cord wood was carried off. The sand wharf of J. S. Bickley, at Sansom street, was submerged, as were also the marble wharves of J. K. & M. Freedley and J. S. Baird, and H. Barker & Bro.'s granite yard at Walnut street. The stables of the firms were flooded. Their loss, however, is immaterial.

Baker & Smith's coal wharf, and the wharves of W. H. Phelan and Harbet, Davis & Co., lumber dealers, at Locust street, were completely covered by the broad river. The lumber firms lose several thousand dollars by the floating off of boards, joist and laths.

The storage house of the Penn Ice and Coal Company, at the foot of Spruce street, containing 2500 tons of ice, valued at $30,000, was under water during the flood. The ice is supposed to be a total loss.

Allison, Fince & Co. had a large quantity of cord wood piled on the ice company's wharf, which was carried away.

Jesse Williams, coal dealer, opposite the ice company's property, suffers slight damage to his stables and fencing, and also by some of his coal being swept into the dock.

The basement of the worsted mill of Griswold, Chase & Co., on the south side of Spruce street, was filled with water, which damaged the machinery considerably and caused a stoppage of the hands.

At Pine street wharf are the coal depot of Donaghy & Watt, and the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company. Their stables and offices were flooded.

J. S. Lowry & Son, wood dealers, at Lombard street wharf, are heavy sufferers, losing a part of their stock.

S. Engel & Co., coal dealers, at the same dock, lose slightly.

Maule & Bro., and John C. Savery, lumber dealers, opposite the Naval Asylum, suffer considerable loss by their stock being carried off of their wharves.

Several dwellings on Chippewa, Clay, and other small streets facing the river have water in their cellars and first floors.

Some trifling damage was done at the Arsenal property and at the coal oil works just below it. A large canal boat lodged against the bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, just below the oil works, stopped the passage of the span of a bridge, which was swept down from near the Falls.

All of the meadows and lowlands were submerged, and some fields containing crops of corn and vegetables were likewise covered with water, and the crops either floated off or ruined.

At Phœnixville.

Although the rain descended in torrents in Schuylkill and Berks counties, yet the residents of the towns bordering on the Schuylkill above Phœnixville experienced none of the damaging results which have been felt by those residing below. Phœnixville proper is located on a series of high hills, and the residents thereof suffered none from the freshet. But between the town and the river is a long, low gully, in which are situated the dozens of furnaces of the Phœnixville Iron Co., and on either side of this extensive range of buildings are several rows of houses in which the workingmen live. The occupants were warned of the approaching freshet at about midnight on Sunday, and before daylight they were compelled to leave their dwellings and seek other quarters. By this time the water began encroaching upon the premises of the iron company's furnaces, and so rapidly did the current advance that it was with extreme difficulty that the various fires were extinguished. The works lay idle all day long, but it was thought that by this morning they would resume operations.

At Port Providence.

This small borough line lies in the low lands opposite Phœnixville, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge. The houses were all invaded by the watery element, which managed to flow over the first floors. At about noon, when the river was at its highest, the water came within a few feet of the bottom of the bridge.

At Bridgeport.

This village, situated opposite Norristown, suffered considerably. The oil works of Dr. Siemmer were completely inundated, and from this place came all the oil barrels which were seen floating down the lower Schuylkill. The loss of this gentleman cannot be estimated at present.

At Conshohocken.

Great damage was done on both sides of the river at this point. The water was up over the canal banks, and the foundry of John Wood & Brother, and the factory of George Bullock, as well as all the others, were flooded and in great danger. The damage here will be very severe.

The water reached the depot of the railroad company, and the trains that had succeeded in getting this far down were halted, but the passengers succeeded in getting to the city last evening. However, about noon the water severed communication between this point and Norristown, on both the Reading and Norristown Railroads, and no trains were run subsequently on either of these roads. All the iron furnaces suspended operations at an early hour in the day, and had not resumed operations last evening. The western end of the bridge crossing the Schuylkill at this point was moved slightly from its position. At one time the water ran through the bridge, and for some time the structure was threatened with demolition.

At Spring Mills.

Here the river makes a short turn, and being just above the Flat Rock dam, the water was blocked up to such a height that the banks on either side of the river were completely inundated. On the eastern bank it was so deep that a train of freight cars were submerged to the bodies, and nothing saved them from floating down the river except the weight of their contents. The Northern Iron Furnace, owned by Daniel and Henry Hitner, was submerged to such an extent that work was suspended, and the fires, which had been continued for months without cessation, had to be extinguished.

The extensive structure known as the Moorehead Clay Works, owned and occupied by William Wilson, was filled with water to the second floor. Here also was the dredging machine of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, on which six men were sleeping. At daylight they gave the alarm, and after considerable difficulty they were rescued from their perilous position. The current was so strong that at four o'clock the hawser holding the machine gave way, and immediately the vessel sunk out of sight except the smoke stacks. It went swiftly down the stream, over the Flat Rock dam, and finally anchored itself in the middle of the river opposite Manayunk.

About nine o'clock in the morning a canal boat containing three men, which had broken loose from its moorings, came rushing down. Joseph H. Brice, with several others, succeeded in saving the men, but the boat went to pieces. Some four or five thousand logs passed this point during the course of the morning, some of which were secured by the residents along the river. Some dozen structures, consisting of stables and shanties, six or eight canal boats, and three or four rafts, also sailed majestically around this curve, only to be dashed to pieces over the first dam. The signal-box belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, which was erected on the curve, was carried away at an early hour. All its contents were lost.

The occupants of some of the dwellings had such short notice of the incoming of the water that it was found necessary to remove them by means of boats. The lower furnaces of the Messrs. Hitner were not interfered with. The telegraph poles on either side of the river were prostrated, but workmen had by evening completed connection with Reading, with which place no communication had been had since morning, except by way of Harrisburg. The extensive buildings of the Cold Spring Ice Company, although situated considerably inland, were reached, and were damaged considerably on the lower floor. The water also ran into the soapstone quarries at the lower end of the town, and work had to be suspended. At 4 o'clock the freshet commenced to subside at this place, and in the space of an hour or so the river had decreased over a foot. At the same ratio, by this morning the tracks of the Germantown and Reading Railroads will have been cleared and the trains will again be moving at the regular time.

A Limited Supply of Gas.

The freshet caused a cessation of operations at both the Market street and Spring Garden Gas Works, the fires under the retorts being extinguished at an early hour yesterday morning, and the water had not receded sufficiently up to 2 o'clock this morning to allow a resumption of operations.

A Gloomy City.

The supply of gas in the holders being quite meagre, the section of the city south of Vine street and west of Sixth was gloomy after 8 o'clock last night. The street lamps looked as if some economical lighter had turned the gas but part way on. The lights flickered, and at times looked as if about to die out.

The same may be said of the supply of the gas in the stores and dwellings within the precincts named. In many parts of the city the gas refused to burn, and coal-oil lamps and ancient penny dips were brought into requisition.

The Germantown Gas Company.

At Germantown the supply of gas ran out early in the evening. A rush was made upon the groceries for candles and oil lamps, and the ancient town looked odd enough illuminated by the light so much admired by our forefathers.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

The tracks of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, between Gibson's Point and Bell Road Station, were washed away in many places, and no trains left for the South after ten o'clock yesterday morning. The company announced that no trains would be run over the road this morning.

At Manayunk.

Our accounts yesterday of the freshet at this point was so exceedingly full and explicit, that we do not find it necessary to say anything further with reference to it except that the loss incurred at the various mills will be immense.

The Baltimore Railroad.

The officers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road report that it is but little damaged, and as the water is falling quite fast, they think they will be able to run cars over the road by this evening.

The Delaware Front.

The freshet that has inundated the districts along the Schuylkill was felt also in the Delaware front of the city last night, but no damage of any material consequence resulted. The water overflowed the wharves at various points along Delaware avenue, but at no place was the water more than several inches in height. Scarcely any loss resulted from the floating away of goods piled upon the wharves, as the river at flood tide only washed the bottom of the stores. As the buildings along this avenue are built without cellars—owing to the impracticability of having storage room below water-lever—the water merely flowed up to the curb-stones, and then drained off at the ebb of tide. In the square between Chesnut and Walnut the high tide left its mark in the shape of mud, smeared upon the wharf ends of the lower floors, but no damage of account was done to the merchandise. North of this point more damage was inflicted. The basement of the Arch Street House was flooded several feet in depth. At Callowhill street the lower level made a greater depth of water.

About one o'clock this morning the vicinity of Almond, Shippen, and South streets presented a busy scene. Hogsheads of molasses and sugar lay piled upon these wharves by the hundreds, and it was feared that the water would soak into and destroy the sugar. Stevedores were at a premium at that time, and those about the neighborhood were paid over a dollar an hour to roll these perishable goods a half-square back. This morning "all is quiet along the front," and with the exception of a heavier mass of mud upon the street things have their accustomed appearance. The river is heavier than usual at low tide, and is of a muddy, chocolate color, owing to the quantity of earth swept away by it in its passage down from the highlands.

THE GRAND RALLY TO-NIGHT.—The grand Republican mass meeting to-night, to be held in front of the Union League House, promises to be an assemblage of the greatest importance, and will doubtless be participated in by thousands of citizens of all classes, anxious to listen to the eloquence of the distinguished gentlemen who are to make addresses.

Amongst those announced are Hon. William Strong, Hon. John M. Thayer, United States Senator from Nebraska, Hons. Charles Gibbons, G. W. Scofield, George Lear, A. J. Herr, Thomas M. Marshall, John Cessna, William Dennison, Thomas J. Bigham, John W. Forney, Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myers, W. D. Kelley, Gen. Joshua T. Owen, and others.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, will also make a speech this evening, to make up for the disappointment occasioned by his non-appearance at Horticultural Hall last night, where he was to have made an address. The gentleman left Washington yesterday morning for Philadelphia, but the train could proceed no further than Wilmington on account of the freshet. Arrangements were made to come to Philadelphia from Wilmington by boat, but Mr. Boutwell did not arrive in time for last night's meeting, and will accordingly speak this evening.

THOSE NINES.—The "muffers" whose base ball match is advertised in our columns are likely to make some sport for the onlookers on the occasion. As the admission money goes to the relief of the Avondale sufferers, the spectators can laugh and do good at the same time. As will be seen by the following list, the opposing nines are made up mainly of gentlemen who hardly know the difference between a ball club and a hand rail.

	Bedfords.	Homœopathics.
Catcher	William Stokes,	John S. Lewis.
Pitcher	J. Fred. Scott,	C. L. Cragin.
First Base	A. Atwood Grace,	James M. Hibbs.
Second Base	J. M. Took,	Henry C. Vesey.
Third Base	A. J. Reach,	John Sensenderfer.
Short Stop	W. H. Davis,	Chs. S. Murphy.
Right Field	R. P. King,	James A. Grace.
Centre Field	F. A. Pemington,	Alfred L. Stokes.
Left Field	J. W. Campion,	H. B. Mitchell.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

Presentation of the Report of the Committee Recommending the Acceptance of Dr. Rush's Bequest.

At noon to-day the stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company met in the Library building to receive the report of the special committee appointed at the last meeting to report upon the advisability of accepting the bequest of Dr. Rush.

The meeting was called to order punctually at the time named by Judge Sharswood, chairman. Messrs. Tilghman and Hutchinson were appointed tellers, to see if a majority of the stockholders were present. They reported that Mr. Smith, librarian, held proxies for 225 members, and that more than the 240 necessary to constitute a quorum were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Frederick Fraley, Esq., chairman, presented and read the report of the special committee, which has been already fully published. It concludes with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company do hereby accept the legacy of Dr. James Rush according to the terms expressed in his will.

Resolved, That so much of the present collection of books and other property of the company as may by the directors be deemed expedient shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of three stockholders and three directors, shall be appointed for the purpose of consulting and advising with the executor of Dr. Rush in carrying out the provisions of the will, in procuring such legislation as may be needed, and also for carrying into effect the second resolution, by taking measures for procuring the erection of a fire-proof building for the reception of those parts of the library so to be retained at such time and in such place as said committee may determine.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Henry J. Williams, Esq., the executor of Dr. James Rush, as the acceptance of this company of the bequest made by his will, and that the letter transmitting the same shall acknowledge the high appreciation by the company of the confidence reposed in them by Dr. Rush, and of their cordial willingness to unite in carrying out, in the most beneficial way, his philanthropic intentions.

Mr. Fraley, on concluding the reading, moved to proceed to the consideration of the report.

Mr. W. P. Tatham, a member of the committee, presented the following minority report:—

To the Philadelphia Library Company:—

The undersigned, member of the Committee of Twelve, feels compelled to declare his dissent from the reasonings and conclusions of the report signed by the chairman. He believes the proper course for the Library Company would be to accept and comply with the preliminary conditions imposed by Dr. Rush's will, and to postpone further action until the proper time for it under the provisions of the will. W. F. TATHAM.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1869.

At the suggestion of Col. Biddle it was understood that the whole report of the committee would be in order for discussion.

Wm. M. Tilghman opposed the action of the committee in proposing the placing of a portion of their library in the building to be erected at Broad and Christian streets. Such a course he did not believe would meet the intention of Dr. Rush, who had designed that the entire Philadelphia Library should be there deposited as a lasting monument to his liberal bequest. He favored the rejection of the entire bequest, as vastly better for the requirements of the testator and for the Philadelphia Library itself. The design of Dr. Rush, in his judgment, was to found a library for students, for men of letters, to whom a central location was not essential. The question, therefore, to be decided was, whether the library company would move its library to that neighborhood, and keep it there forever, the mere consideration of being stored in a fire-proof building. The alternative of dividing the present library into two portions, nearly two miles apart, was unworthy of consideration, as it would destroy its value for reference, and would violate the fundamental designs of the testator.

Mr. Fred. Fraley thought it right to reply in a few words upon the subject. The committee were aware that great discrepancies of opinion existed, and that a plan to harmonize these discrepancies was necessary. The committee had endeavored to consider the entire subject, at a great expense of time, and after considering all phases of opinion, they had taken the will of Dr. Rush and framed the present report. It was evident from his will that Dr. Rush did intend the Philadelphia Library Company to become the residuary legatee of his estate, if they would accept the bequest. The first consideration of the committee was whether Dr. Williams should be instructed to erect a building under the auspices of the Philadelphia Library Company, or for the Ridgway branch solely. Nowhere had Dr. Rush required the entire library to be removed to the new building; and the plan of the committee would secure all the testator had designed to secure by his money—the great students' library alluded to. If the bequest was rejected, the result would be that all the valuable books at present in this library would have to be duplicated in the Ridgway branch, at an expenditure that would give no additional value.

He regretted for himself the location at Broad and Carpenter streets, and would have preferred that the late old family residence of Dr. Rush had been given for that purpose, but the former lot had been purchased by the testator himself, and had to be accepted if the bequest was accepted. Years ago Sixth and Chesnut streets was considered so inconvenient a location, that the Philadelphia Library Company rejected the offer of the State to present it a lot equivalent to that now occupied by the Philosophical Society. In time to come the growth of the city would make Broad and Carpenter streets far more central than at present, though, had Walnut or Chesnut street been selected, the choice would be more satisfactory.

In his judgment, no inconvenience would result from the proposed division of the library. A place of convenient access was needed for current literature of the day, that is consulted at its publication, and then becomes of little value. This need not be larger than the present space afforded, and thus the valuable works of reference would be stored where they could be uninterruptedly and studiously consulted.

Under the will the Library did not possess the right to use any portion of the bequest for its own expenses, or for adding to its own collection of works. Thus, in case of a subsequent separation, each library would be able to claim its own peculiar property. It was with this view that a fire-proof building was recommended on the present location, to be sustained by the Philadelphia Library; and in case the stockholders should prefer, at the erection of the building on Broad street several years hence, to remove the entire Philadelphia Library there, this structure would be valuable to be leased as a business stand and produce an unfailing revenue.

In all respects the plan of the committee recommended itself to his approval. He would scorn to evade any of the provisions of Dr. Rush's will, but the proposed plan merely endeavored to harmonize the varying opinions of the testator, and to secure the best results for the students and citizens of Philadelphia.

Henry M. Phillips, Jr., stated it was very evident the committee would never have reported in favor of unqualifiedly accepting the bequest without the qualifying provisions embodied in the report, yet he judged it was very questionable whether the Philadelphia Library Company would be sustained by a court of equity in the division of its books as proposed. It was not necessary for the bequest to be accepted at once, and he would have the executor allowed to erect the building as projected by the trust. By that time he trusted the stockholders would have received such a new spirit of energy and vitality that they would be able to start the present library on a new foundation, and would escape the disgraceful anomaly of limiting the number of its stockholders to less than one thousand forever, when its original purpose was to extend its uses to all who wished to accept. To meet the legal objection that might possibly rise hereafter, he would amend the first resolution by inserting the second as a proviso, as follows:—

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company do hereby accept the legacy of Dr. James Rush according to the terms expressed in his will: provided, that so much of the present collection of books and other property of the company as may by the Directors be deemed expedient, shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation.

A SEVENTEENTH WARD OFFICIAL.—Dennis Mahoney, one of the assessors of the Seventeenth ward, was arrested at Charlotte street and Girard avenue yesterday, by Officer McColgan, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly, but instead of yielding to the authority of the officer he pulled out a revolver, and was not at all backward about making threats what he would do with it. The revolver was taken from him, and Dennis was committed in default of $1500 bail, by Alderman Eggleton, to answer the charges of assault and battery, being drunk and disorderly, and carrying concealed weapons. On being released on bail he took out a warrant for the arrest of Sergeant Colton and Officer McColgan and Haughey, for taking his revolver from him, and they are to have a hearing before Recorder Givin this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to answer the unusual and singular charge.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—C. J. Besson and George A. Henhoeffer were yesterday arrested at Otis and Thompson streets, by Officers Dych and Devine, and taken before Alderman Heins, who after hearing testimony in the case, held them in $800 bail each, to answer the charge of perjury.

The alleged perjury is said to have consisted in falsely vouching a man before the election canvassers of the Tenth precinct of the Nineteenth ward, and the case was entered for a further hearing on Thursday evening.

GARROTING.—On Sunday night, Mr. John Ahrend, while passing along South street, above Twenty-fifth, was seized suddenly by two men, who garroted him, and subsequently robbed him of a silver watch and gold medallion, worth probably $20.

DARING ROBBERY.—About o'clock this morning, the dwelling of Mrs. Phillips, No. 724 North Twenty-second street, was entered through the second story back room by means of a shed, and robbed of from forty to fifty dollars in money, a half dozen silver spoons, together with a quantity of clothing, and other articles. The robbers were two men wearing masks, and boldly passed through the room in which Mrs. Phillips was sleeping. Their noise aroused the lady, which being observed by the robbers, one of them deliberately pulled out a pistol, and presenting it at the head of the already affrighted woman, threatened to blow her brains out instanter if she made the least alarm or resistance. They then retreated from the premises in safety, and up to the time of the present writing nothing has been heard of them. The robbery was a particularly aggravated and daring one, and the news of it created considerable excitement and comment this morning in the neighborhood in which it occurred.

THE EFFECTS OF RUM.—Mrs. Josephine Elmer, wife of John Elmer, residing at No. 502 Brooks street, died very suddenly on Monday morning, at 2 o'clock. The husband was arrested for causing her death, she having several severe cuts and a number of bruises on her head; but on an investigation it was shown she had been on a continual spree for ten days past, and received the wounds from falling down stairs. Dr. Shapleigh made a *post-mortem* examination for the Coroner, and the cause of death being decided to be *mania-a-potu*, the husband was discharged from custody.

A PUGNACIOUS CUSTOMER.—Charles Matthews, alias "Jersey," went into the lager-beer saloon of Franklin Stern, Alder and Thompson streets, last night, in an intoxicated condition, and calling for beer, he was refused by the proprietor. This so incensed him that he made a savage attack on Mr. Stern and beat him badly. Not content with this he went out into the street, and picking up paving-stones he commenced to hurl them through the window, when an officer came along and took him into custody. Alderman Hood held him in $1000 bail to answer.

EXPLOSION AND ACCIDENT.—About 7 o'clock this morning the drying cylinder in the worsted establishment of Messrs. J. & W. Yewdell, Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, exploded from some unknown cause, badly scalding Mrs. Susan Gardner, who was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and slightly injuring Miss Lizzie Furey. A young man named Frank Tully was quite seriously injured by the accident, his injuries being of a most painful and probably fatal character.

ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, No. 4, A. Y. M.—This morning St. John's Commandery, No. 4, A. Y. M., of this city, proceeded to Elizabeth, N. J., where they will take part in the institution of a new commandery this evening. The Knights paraded down Chesnut street, headed by a full band, and attracted considerable attention from the novelty of their uniform.

DRUNKEN CAPERS.—George Deely yesterday afternoon got "full of beer," but went to the saloon corner of Beach and Coates street, and insisted on the proprietor giving him a fresh supply, which was refused. George then made a furious onslaught on the beer vender, for which he was arrested and held in $500 bail by Alderman Becker.

TAKING THE TIME.—A house on Tenth street, below Shippen, was entered through one of the front windows on Sunday morning last at an early hour, and a handsome clock sitting on the front mantel was carried off. The occupant of the house appeared able to give but little, if any, information on the subject.

STEALING FEATHERS.—Albert Wyman was this morning committed by Alderman Kerr to answer the charge of stealing a quantity of artificial feathers from the store of B. Abeles, on Second street above Vine. He was seen walking off with his booty, when Officer Bossingburn arrested him.

BOILER INSPECTION FEES.—Mr. Thomas J. Lovegrove, Chief Inspector of the Boiler and Engine Department, has paid into the City Treasury, for the months of August and September, the sum of $1255 44, for boiler inspections and examinations, in accordance with ordinance of Councils.

FOUNDLING.—Last night, about half-past 10 o'clock, a female infant was found at No. 923 Wallace street by Officer Kneass. The little stranger was taken to the station house, where its wants was cared for as well as could be under the circumstances.

OPEN DOORS.—The dwelling No. 943 South Second street was found open last night by the police. Also the residences No. 2125 Germantown Road, and 2115 Frankford road.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Maritana" by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe.

English opera has had a long and severe struggle to gain a position on the stage, and its success even now seems to be more dependent on the efforts of a few individuals than upon any assured hold it has upon the regards of the public. Italy is the birthplace of the opera, and the Italian singers still maintain their supremacy in spite of all rivalry. The Germans, however, have built up a national opera as well as a national drama, and the French, if they have no opera of their own, have at least succeeded in acclimating the works of the German and Italian schools, and adopting them as their own. On the English and American stage, however, opera in any shape has had but a precarious existence. For a long time it was looked upon as a fashionable amusement, that addressed itself exclusively to the most cultivated classes of society, and that was beyond the range of the common run of humanity—the people who most liberally patronized the theatres. It is only within a comparatively recent period that the opera has begun to be appreciated by ordinary lovers of amusement and to be considered in the light of a popular entertainment. This increasing taste for music of a high class has given English opera a chance that it never has had before. People who look at the matter from a common-sense point of view are unable to understand why the vernacular should not be as appropriate as any other for operatic purposes, and that the difference, if any existed, between the English and Italian singers, was one of culture rather than of language. Some of the finest voices on the Italian stage at the present time are either English or American; and it is becoming apparent that the only difficulty in maintaining a distinctive English opera is in procuring a supply of thoroughly-trained singers, such as are furnished to the Italian and German stage. English opera has now obtained a firmer foothold than it ever had before, and both of the troupes now in the field contain first-rate material. The result of this ought to be to stimulate musical education and to strengthen the hands of those who are endeavoring to build up, in this country and England, first-class musical schools, that will compete with those of Italy, France, and Germany. Until we have such schools, capable of turning out thoroughly trained singers, English opera will have but an ephemeral existence. The prejudice in favor of Italian singers on account of any intrinsic qualities of voice or style, is, we are convinced, an absurdity. This prejudice has been encouraged by a spirit of *dilettantism* that has ruled, to a great extent, among the patrons and managers of the opera, but it is dying out now, and as a fondness for the best music is cultivated by the general public, a more liberal view is taken of the matter, which will do much to sustain our native singers in their competition with foreign rivals.

Last evening Madame Parepa-Rosa and her troupe opened at the Academy of Music, to a good sized audience, in Wallace's opera of *Maritana*.

This work, founded on the lively and entertaining drama of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, is full of beautiful melodies that fairly interpret the theme, and that give it a well-deserved popularity. It is a work of much higher grade than Balfe's *Bohemian Girl*, or, in fact, than almost any of the purely English operas that have won their way to favor. If at all well sung it is sure of being received with favor, and the performance last night was accordingly heartily applauded from first to last. Madame Rosa appeared as "Maritana," and whatever deficiencies there may have been in her acting of the part were more than compensated for by her singing. It is always a delight to hear Madame Rosa's exquisite voice, and her execution of the music of her *role* last evening elicited an enthusiastic response from the audience. Mrs. Seguin, who sustained the part of "Lazarillo," was in excellent voice, and her singing of the beautiful aria in the second act obtained a hearty *encore*. Mr. Castle and Mr. Campbell appeared in their old *roles* of "Don Cæsar" and "Don Jose," and sang and acted as well as they ever have done. Mr. Albert Laurence, who personated the "King," is a new singer, who made his first appearance in this city last evening. This gentleman has a fine baritone voice, and he made a decidedly favorable impression, albeit his acting is a little awkward. Among the enjoyable features of the performance were the harp solo, by Signor Rocco, in the first act, the violin solo in the second act, by Mr. Carl Rosa, both of which were enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Rosa led the orchestra finely and the audience were highly delighted at the opportunity offered for a display of his skill on his favorite instrument. The choruses were well rendered, and the orchestra under excellent discipline, so that the performance passed off in a most satisfactory manner. Madame Rosa, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Castle and Campbell were received with a warmth upon their appearance on the stage which testified to the appreciation in which they are held by the public.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Bellini's opera of *La Sonnambula* will be performed this evening, and Miss Rose Hersee will make her first appearance in this city in the *role* of "Amina." Mr. Castle will appear as "Elvino;" Mr. Campbell as "Count Rudolph;" and Miss Fannie Stockton as "Lisa."

To-morrow evening Balfe's opera of *The Puritan's Daughter* will be performed for the first time in Philadelphia, with Madame Rosa as "Mary Wolf." On Thursday *The Bohemian Girl* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear as "Brutus," in John Howard Payne's tragedy of that name.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Our American Cousin* will be repeated this evening. Miss Keene has a beautiful and comfortable theatre, that it would be a pleasure to visit even if the performances were not above mediocrity; but she has succeeded in collecting about her a company of actors of more than ordinary ability, and the style of performances she has inaugurated indicate that the Chesnut will henceforth be the *beau ideal* of a first-class theatre—a house where the drama will be respected as a high, noble and refined art, which without attempting to soar above the popular taste, will represent a style of entertainments that ladies and gentlemen can witness without losing their self-respect, and to which men can invite their wives and daughters without fear of offense. Every piece yet produced by Miss Keene has been put upon the stage with that care and good taste that appeal to the cultivated prejudices of those who can and will be the most liberal patrons of the drama if the drama itself will only conform to a reasonable standard of culture; and they have been rendered in a manner to satisfy the critical requirements of the most exacting.

Boucicault's drama of *Hunted Down* and Robertson's play of *Home*, are announced to be produced shortly.

AT THE ARCH *Formosa* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the minstrel troupe will give a popular entertainment this evening, in which the comic and the sentimental will be agreeably blended.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS opened last evening, on Eighth street, between Race and Vine, to a large audience. Owing to the inclement weather, it was found impossible to get the tent ready for the afternoon performance, much to the disappointment of a large number of persons who were on the *qui vive* to behold the wonders of the ring. For the same reason it was found necessary to postpone the parade through the streets, which was announced for yesterday. This display, however, took place to-day, and it attracted much attention. For the benefit of those who may have been disturbed in mind on the subject, we may mention that in compliance with an admonition from Mayor Fox, the lion was chained securely during the progress of the parade, so that there was no danger to be feared from him in case he should take a notion to be troublesome. The lion, however, is a very well-behaved beast, and Mr. Pearce does not consider him any more dangerous than a tame kitten, in spite of his ferocious looks. The performance last evening was a brilliant success, and was heartily enjoyed by the crowd in attendance. There will be a performance at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, and one at 7¾ this evening.

MURDER.

Awful Tragedy Near Paris—A Mother and Five Children Butchered—Excitement in the Great City.

From the London Telegraph, Sept. 23.

An awful murder of a woman and five children, just discovered in Pantin, a few minutes from Paris, is the event of the day, and causes great excitement among all classes. Yesterday morning a peasant was beginning to harrow his field, when he saw some stains of blood a few steps distant from him. Immediately following the traces, he comes to a spot which appears to have been newly stirred, and removes a spadeful of earth, when, to his horror, he sees a bloody arm half unburied. So frightened is the peasant at so unexpected an occurrence that he drops his spade and runs to the Commissaire de Police as fast as his legs will carry him.

The crowd gathers, assistance is called for, and body after body is disinterred—first a child of 7, then a youth of 14, a little girl four years old, a woman of about 35, in a neat black silk dress, another boy of 11, and another again of 16. I leave your readers to imagine the horror of all present at the sight before them, the victims each bearing three or four fearful wounds. Near the spot lay a common black-handle knife, with the blade broken; but another instrument, such as a small hatchet or pickaxe, must have been used as well. The crime was evidently committed but very few hours before its discovery, but the murderer or murderers have not yet been found, though there are great presumptions against the father. The whole family is supposed to have come there by a train on Sunday evening, but up to the present moment their name and residence are unknown. They certainly belong to the *bourgeoisie* class.

The woman—who was found to be *enceinte*, and who was cruelly wounded in the stomach—still wore earrings, a watch and chain, and all carried money in their pockets. Since yesterday morning the police are investigating in every direction; and surely their search must lead to the disclosure of the as yet impenetrable mystery. Among the horrible details, it is stated that, to all appearances, the woman, who is supposed to be the mother of the younger persons, was killed by blows from an ax or hatchet, while the others were stabbed repeatedly with a knife, and doubtless more than one knife had been used besides the broken one which was found near the bodies. The young children had evidently been attacked while they were eating, for in their hands were found, tightly clasped, pieces of bread and sausages. The youth of 16 must have made considerable resistance, for his clothes bore all the signs of a struggle, and his body had been pierced all over with stabs.

It has been ascertained that on the previous night five tickets had been received from persons who had arrived by the last train which was proceeding to Paris, and it is conjectured that these may prove to be the persons who have been assassinated. The circumstance that there were only five tickets, while six persons were found murdered, is explained by the supposition that the youngest child may have traveled without being paid for. After the bodies had been seen by the Judge d'Instruction and the Chief of Police, who arrived about midday, they were placed in covered carriages, and taken to the Morgue, accompanied by an escort of soldiers from the neighboring military station at Aubervilliers, which is situated about a stone's throw from the scene of the murder, which is close to the railway station at Pantin.

Photographic likenesses were taken of the murdered persons. It seems to be confidently believed that the murders were not and could not have been committed by one person, but by a gang of assassins more or less numerous. Again, it is argued that the bodies had been conveyed from the place where the actual murders were committed, and buried in the fields where they were found. It is conceived that it is impossible to have massacred six persons, an action which could scarcely have been performed without some noise, in the small space where the bodies were found, and in an open field. A seller of agricultural implements at Pantin states that an individual who seemed hurried and anxious bought a hatchet from him on Sunday, without making any remark about the price. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

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CITY WARRANTS

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IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

THE WEST.

Military Headquarters at St. Louis—A Murder Brought to Light—Burning of the Pacific Railroad Shops at Omaha.

WASHINGTON.

Arrest of the Brooks Assailants—Seizure of Illicit Stills in Virginia—National Disbursements for September.

FROM THE WEST.

Arrival of General Schofield at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Major General Schofield and several members of his staff arrived here yesterday, from Fort Leavenworth